THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 256

** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 10 and 14.

F.P.C. Drops Saving Time; N. E. Menaced by Drought; Argentine Air Dismissal

The World's Day—September 26, 1941

Washington: Daylight Time Dropped by F.P.C.

The Federal Power Commission announced it would not recommend the continuation, beyond Sept. 28, of daylight saving time in any region of the United States.

The Army modified regulations against political activity by officers and soldiers to permit some reservists and National Guardsmen to campaign and hold public office.

President Roosevelt signed a bill relaxing the law regarding the composition of crews on merchant ships.

Government investigators reported having subpoenaed material from the local office of the America First Committee in connection with the Justice Department's grand jury inquiry into alleged violations of the foreign agents registration act.

The Economic Defense Board announced a supplementary "black list" of firms in the other American republics, adding 300 individuals and firms to the original list of 1,800 business institutions issued on July 17. [Financial Page.]

Three more Allied craft were reported by the Navy as being in American ports for repairs: the British destroyer Burnham at Boston, the British submarine Parthian at Portsmouth, N. H., and a Free French submarine, the 4,300-ton Surcouf, at Portsmouth.

Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes said that a "factual inventory" had found a net surplus of only 5,192 rail tank cars available to haul petroleum to the Atlantic seaboard instead of the 20,000 claimed recently by J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads.

Senator McFarland (D) of Arizona challenged Chairman Clark (D) of Idaho to submit to the Senate the question of continuing the investigation by a Senate subcommittee into alleged war propaganda in the movies.

Donald M. Nelson, Federal Director of Priorities, told Congress that the Administration price control bill should be enacted at once to prevent "an inflationary period that will completely destroy us."

New England: Drought Endangers N. E. Property

Worst drought since 1918 aggravated a 500-acre fire in Maine, hit farmers' livestock, and brought a public emergency in Worcester. [Page 2.]

Thirteen new chapels at Camp Edwards were dedicated by Army chaplains. [Page 2.]

British and American natural scientists are leading the way toward postwar collaboration without which no peace "worth fighting for" is possible, Harvard University's President said. [Page 2.]

Two weeks' postponement of the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial loomed today, as defense counsel made a plea for extension in order to gather more evidence on Mr. Coakley's financial condition. [Page 2.]

Americas: Argentine Air Chief Removed

Argentina's War Minister, Juan Tonazzi, removed Gen. Angel M. Zuloaga from command of the Air Force as about 20 of his former subordinates awaited trial in a plot said to be pro-Nazi. General Zuloaga remains on active service at the War Ministry's disposal.

Germany's General Staff planned the Argentine uprising, according to the Socialist newspaper Critica in Santiago, Chile. The paper accused Berlin of plotting similar coups in Bolivia and neighboring countries.

O Jornal of Rio de Janeiro praised the Argentine Government for its quick action, blaming Nazis for the disorders.

Mexico's Federation of Government Workers threatened a general strike if its demands are not met for punishment of those responsible for the shooting of six workmen Sept. 23 in a crowd that sought a mass interview with President Avila Camacho.

Far East: Japanese Claim Hunan Gains

Japanese troops destroyed four out of seven Chinese divisions defending Hunan Province. [Page 7.]

Americans stranded in Japan may be taken home on a Japanese ship which would bring back Japanese citizens now in the United States, it was announced in Tokyo.

Men in the News: Taylor En Route to London

Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, left Lisbon for London to confer with United States Ambassador John G. Winant and British leaders on refugee problems.

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, was in Bermuda for a several-day inspection of the United States defense sites leased from the British.

Prime Minister Churchill, addressing delegates to the opening session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in London, linked natural science to the task of winning the war and setting up and preserving the peace. [Page 1.]

In Russia: Moscow Reports Assault on Crimea

Attack on Crimea by heavy Nazi forces was reported from Moscow, although the situation was stated by the Russians to be "under control." [Page 1.]

German pressure on Leningrad continued, the Germans claiming to be pushing forward in house-to-house fighting in the suburbs of the former Capital, the Russians stating that they are holding their ground.

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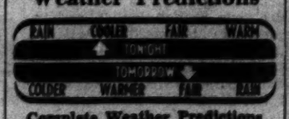
Tinned Food Exports Of Australia Huge

MELBOURNE, Sept. 26 (AP)—Australia's supply of tinned foods to the armed forces has reached tremendous proportions. At least 180 different items of food are included in the scores of millions of tins which have been exported since the outbreak of war.

Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

300 Single Rooms Have 8 Applicants

By the Associated Press

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 26

Only eight applications have been received for rooms in a 300-room dormitory built for single defense workers which is opening today in this city where a housing shortage has been a pressing municipal problem for the past year.

Two-and-a-half room family apartments, totaling 300 dwelling units, in the same project are virtually all spoken for, however.

Representatives of the agency have canvassed local defense plants seeking tenants for the rooms which are available at $3.50 a week a person for a double room and $5 for a single room. They are newly furnished, maid service, clean linen and towels and continuous hot water is provided and recreation rooms are available.

Dirt Flies On First Of Play Areas

In a drab little Boston street, where children play on the cobblestones or wander into dirty alleys—where grass and trees are virtually nonexistent and only a sprig of geranium on a tenement windowsill struggles toward the sunlight—workmen today intiated a neighborhood revolution.

The "revolution" is to be a new play space, complete with wading pool, rows of linden trees, swings, see-saws, a jungle gym, and drinking fountains.

With Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and City Councillor Henry L. Shattuck looking on, a chugging steam-shovel officially broke ground for the project.

Situated on Albion Street near old Castle Square in the South End, the new play space is being built and presented to the city by Mr. Shattuck. It will be under the management of the Boston Park Department.

Construction is scheduled to take at least nine weeks. The area, comprising 7,200 square feet of land, will be surrounded by a nine-foot brick wall to set the haven apart from its drab surroundings and to make it easy for mothers to keep track of their children.

Mr. Shattuck announced several weeks ago he would give the little park to the city, and explained to reporters that he hoped its character would prove impressive enough to convince Trustees of the George Robert White Fund they should provide funds for a city-wide program of play space construction.

Picture: Page 2

Dowd Leaves With Police On Trip East

Conflict over who shall get the $2500 reward develops among California officers of law.

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif., Sept. 26—Sheriff Murray C. Hathaway of San Luis Obispo County repeated his claim today that he and a partner had first identified John F. Dowd, fugitive former sheriff of Suffolk County, Mass., who was arrested Sept. 23 by two Ventura deputy sheriffs in the near-by county.

Mr. Dowd was in Los Angeles this morning, in custody of three Boston police officers, who flew to the Coast to take him East for trial. He was expected to leave Los Angeles today by train for Boston, arriving in the City the middle of next week.

Sheriff Hathaway said that he and United States Immigration officer Herbert Hahn had worked on the case "for more than two months," and therefore were entitled to the full $2,500 reward offered by the State of Massachusetts for information leading to the arrest of the former official under 60 indictments involving $40,000 in bribes.

At Ventura, Joe E. Parr, Ventura's chief criminal Deputy Sheriff, who had made the arrest with the aid of Deputy Sheriff Howard Bowman, again countered Sheriff Hathaway's claim by saying that the latter had requested the arrest of a John Norton on an embezzlement charge. This failure to specify Mr. Dowd was branded by the deputy as an attempt to allay the suspicions of the Ventura deputies as to the importance of their catch.

Deputy Parr admitted that Sheriff Hathaway had provided addresses and the correct automobile license number which led to the arrest at a hideaway cottage in Ventura, but the captor said that if he had known the nature of the fugitive he would have used greater precautions; instead, "I laid myself open to attack," he said, "in making the arrest without a show of force."

"If Sheriff Hathaway knew it was Mr. Dowd," asked Deputy Parr, "why didn't he come down the 130 miles and get him? If we knew of a suspect in San Luis Obispo County, we would have done as we have done in similar cases, used our authority as California state officers to enter another county and make arrests. Arrests by peace officers of one county in another county are made every day."

Roosevelt to Ask Neutral Change; Nazis Launch Attack on Crimea; Atlantic Isles: Threat to Americas

Parachute force used in new drive—German pressure on Leningrad admitted.

By the Associated Press

Friday, Sept. 26

While the first large-scale German attack on the Crimean Peninsula was reported by London today, Hitler's field headquarters claimed capture of 574,000 Russian prisoners in the pocket east of Kiev where remnants of four trapped Soviet armies were said to be on the verge of annihilation.

The Crimean attack, London said, has taken the form of a combined land and air offensive with tanks, artillery, and mechanized infantry making frontal attacks on Soviet positions defending the isthmus of Perekop and parachute troops attempting to obtain a foothold i nthe rear. These German assaults the London source declared had been in progress twenty-four hours.

A Moscow spokesman was quoted as saying that so far the Russians had the situation well in hand.

Parachute Troops Used

Some sources said difficulties of terrain on the boggy Perekop neck which joins the Crimea to the mainland made use of parachute troopers essential for the Germans.

The main force of the thrust was said to be concentrated directly on the isthmus, five to eight miles wide.

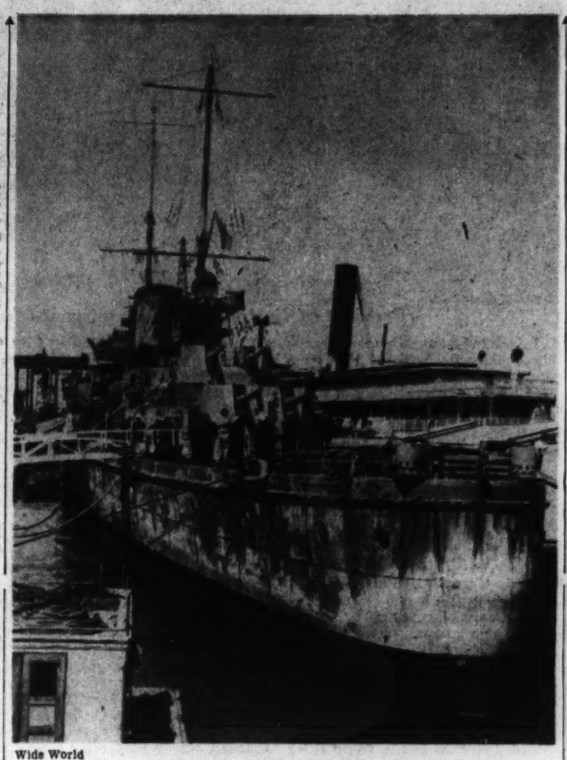
Possession of the Crimean peninsula, where the big Soviet naval base of Sevastopol is located, is virtually essential to control of the Black Sea and would make possible a short-cut for the Germans toward the Caucasus, since they could by-pass the Sea of Azov by hurdling the narrow Strait of Kerch on the east.

Because of the narrow front the Crimea attack is regarded here as diverting only a small portion of the German forces on the southern front, the bulk are believed still concentrating on thrusts farther north toward Kharkov and eastward along the Black Sea with Rostov as the goal.

Serious View Taken

British military writers are beginning to take an increasingly serious view of the Russian situation and suggest that the Red Armies may be ousted from the entire Donets Basin area, in the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6



Wide World

U. S. Repairs British Warship

Here is the 7,215-ton British cruiser Orion under repair at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California. The Orion was damaged while evacuating 1,200 British soldiers from Crete under a heavy German air attack that lasted for several hours. The evacuation was successfully accomplished and the Orion finally reached California. Other British warships are being repaired in other American ports.

Islands in Atlantic Held Vital to Americas' Defense

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German claim that 11 convoyed vessels out of a total of 12 had been sunk by a massed submarine attack may be much exaggerated but it again focuses attention on the potentialities of the Spanish and Portuguese islands in the Atlantic for use as Nazi bases in furthering German lust for world dominance.

Over a long period of years these islands received scant consideration in drawing up the various estimates of the situation from which flowed the accepted plans of action on which the military strategy of the United States was predicated.

Old Views Change

They belonged to weak powers with which the United States had no issues, and as long as these powers did not become embroiled with stronger powers whose interests might conflict with those of the United States, the accepted guarantees of International Law afforded the islands adequate protection.

In any event they were regarded as mere specks in the ocean, distant from any possible area in which the United States Fleet might anticipate conducting operations, and were conceivably of value only as fueling bases, havens for damaged ships, or rendezvous where naval forces might effect concentrations or obtain information.

In more recent years changes in the political setup affecting world conditions, and the technical advances which have radically af-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

President says approval of arms embargo was mistake; Administration to offer bill.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Together with a Presidential message to Congress, the Administration will shortly introduce its own measure providing sweeping amendments of the Neutrality Act, it was learned today.

While sympathetic to the initiative already taken by Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee in offering his own resolution to repeal the law, Administration legislative leaders plan to present their own legislation buttressed by both legal and policy recommendations from the Department of State.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, indicated today that while the Administration itself is preparing to ask for virtual repeal, some of the lesser provisions of the Act, particularly those affecting the control of munitions exports, will be retained.

Cheered by Legion

President Roosevelt said this morning that he was "very much heartened and encouraged" by the American Legion's decision to support his international policies.

He conveyed his thanks personally to the new Legion Commander, Lynn U. Stambaugh of Fargo, N. D., who called at the White House to inform the President of the supporting resolutions adopted by the Legion's national convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

"The President said he was very much heartened and very much encouraged by what the Legion did," Mr. Stambaugh said, "and he gave me permission to quote him on that."

Mr. Stambaugh invited the President to speak at the Legion's Armistice Day ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery and to attend next year's national convention at New Orleans. He said the President accepted both invitations, contingent upon the pressure of events.

Mr. Stambaugh was presented to the President by a former National Commander, former Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson.

Arming of Ships

President Roosevelt has already said that he would recommend the immediate arming of the entire American merchant marine and that extent of further revision remained to be decided. However, Senator Connally has lately criticized the restrictions upon American ships entering combat zones and it thus appears likely that these two provisions of the law—which really represent the heart of the Neutrality Act—will be embraced in the Government's own repeal bill.

In the meantime Senator McKellar's resolution which, in a manner, beats the Administration to its own goal, is welcomed as helping to crystallize the issue which will undoubtedly be Congress' central preoccupation for several weeks to come.

To the forefront of this debate

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Effect of nonrepeal of arms embargo: Page 3.

Help in 'Barn Raising' Makes All Sudbury Kin

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SUDBURY, Mass., Sept. 26—Because the whole town is turning out here tomorrow to uphold an old New England tradition of helping a neighbor in trouble, Harry Rice and his mother, whose farm buildings and machinery were destroyed by fire last month, are preparing for a real comeback, fortified with modernized buildings and brand new equipment.

Down the Old Sudbury Road leading to the Rice farm on Water Row, where charred ruins tell the story of a major setback to one of Sudbury's oldest families, businessmen, town officials, members of the local Home Guard, and neighborly farmers will start coming at an early hour Saturday, armed with carpenter tools, lumber, reconstruction plans, willing hands—and big appetites.

For this will be not only a day for rebuilding the Rice barns, stables, and milk house by mass onslaught, but Mrs. Mary Rice has proclaimed the event throughout the town as an old-fashioned, in-the-yard, New England baked bean supper "with all the fixin's."

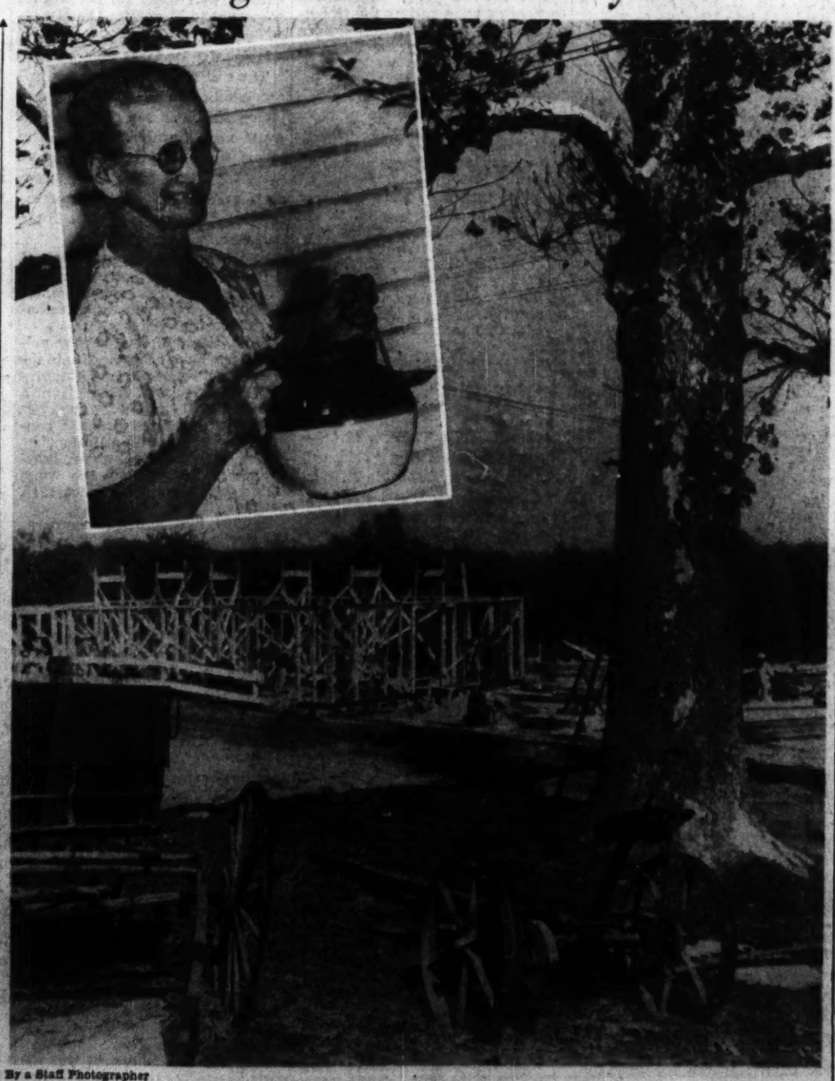
"The Whole Town" Coming

When asked this afternoon at the loor of her 100-year-old homestead that miraculously escaped destruction how many folks would be coming to the "barn raising," Mrs. Rice shook her head, saying: "There ain't no tellin'. The whole town, I guess. Everybody seems to want to help in some way."

This morning she got a call from Lieut. Arthur R. Howe, in charge of the local branch of the State Guard Reserves, asking if he could "bring some of the boys over tomorrow." There was also an inquiry from the Massachusetts Archeological Society, of which Mr. Rice is a member, indicating that this group would send a delegation to the Rice homestead adventure.

By nightfall tomorrow, at least 50 men will have laid the floors, walls, and roof of the modern farm buildings to replace the ancient rafters of the 150-year-old barn, beneath which 32 head of cattle, a pair of horses, 70 tons of hay, a truck and all the Rice farm machinery were lost in the early morning hours of last Aug. 5. The good people of Sudbury have al-

Continued on Page 2, Column 4



By a Staff Photographer

A Practical Type of Neighborliness

Experienced carpenters are here putting in place the framework of new farm buildings to replace those lost by Harry Rice in a fire last month. The whole town is turning out to finish these buildings tomorrow, and Mrs. Mary Rice (inset), Harry's mother, is getting the baked beans ready for big appetites.

Role in Rearing Better World Assigned to Natural Scientists

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 26—Practical plans for making natural science and invention benefactors of all mankind, not servants of warmakers, nor of any particular national regime nor of limited classes of people, are being outlined at the great international gathering of researchers which opened here today under sponsorship of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The three-day conference represents the "brains trust" of free peoples taking a brief time off from the urgent role in the war effort to collate its contributions to postwar planning.

The significance of the conference can hardly be overstated, for it is the free world's answer to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's grim warning of "new dark ages made more horrible by the baleful light of a perverted science."

Must March Together

That statesmanship is ready to afford natural science greater opportunities than hitherto in helping build a better world was the far-reaching suggestion made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in welcoming the conference delegates here yesterday, when he said: "From henceforth science and statecraft must march together. Diplomacy which has up till now been the servant of higher strategy must increasingly become the servant of science."

The United States Ambassador, John G. Winant, told the conference that the first service by natural science to "human needs" should be application of scientific methods to crush Hitler.

Science should support the "allied armed forces that are organizing to destroy Nazi power," Mr. Winant asserted at the conference's opening session.

Havoc Must Be Repaired

Prime Minister Churchill in a message to the conference said that all the resources of science would be required "to repair the trail of material and moral havoc which the Germans leave behind them."

Mr. Winant, who presided at the afternoon session, declared that "Naziism has stolen and run amuck with the great inventions of free and inquiring minds and is using them, not to liberate but to enslave the human spirit."

Mr. Winant said that the Germans had "with relentless efficiency and cruelty degraded the dignity of

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Dr. Conant Speaks in London via disk: Page 2.

Weather Bureau Reports New England Drought Is the Worst for Years

Conant's Voice On Disk Speaks To the British

Without Anglo-American cooperation after the war, no peace "worth fighting for" can be established, Dr. James B. Conant, Harvard University President, today told the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Speaking from an electrical record made recently in Washington and flown across the Atlantic, Harvard's chemist-President said an Army of 1,700 American natural scientists, who are working with those of Great Britain "almost as one group," united in "saluting the bravery of the British Nation."

He spoke approximately at 8 p. m., London time, or 2 o'clock this afternoon in Boston, before the International Conference on Science currently taking place in London.

Dr. Conant, pointing to results of "considerable importance" in improvement of war instruments accomplished in American laboratories, predicted that within "a few months" every distinguished United States physicist would be at work contributing "directly to the effectiveness of your war effort." He said 75 per cent of these men were now doing such work.

Big Work by Universities

Under the National Defense Research Committee, more than $10,000,000 has been spent through 270 contracts placed with 47 different universities and technical colleges and 153 contracts placed with 39 industrial firms, Dr. Conant disclosed.

The Harvard President is director of all chemical research being done by the Committee.

He said American natural scientists "realize, though often dimly, that history will surely record this heroic struggle as a defense against overwhelming odds not only of Great Britain but of individual liberty throughout the world."

Ever-increasing Anglo-American co-operation in scientific fields, "one of the happiest results of the past year's labors," has explored the path of necessary post-war collaboration, Dr. Conant said.

U. S. Debate Over War

The Harvard President said it was his privelege to initiate the exchange of research information on instrumentalities of war. He referred to his mission to London last February at the request of President Roosevelt.

Referring briefly to the "great debate . . . raging in the United States" over participation in the war, Dr. Conant said American hesitation should be "no surprise" to Britain.

He reminded his British audience that "it was not a matter of weeks or even months, but rather of years before the citizens of your country were able to resolve the deep conflict between the ideal of peace and the ideal of freedom, between their hatred of war and their hatred of the Nazi philosophy of tyranny and fear."

Until "this same conflict" in the United States "eventuates in further definitive Acts of Congress," he went on, "many uncertainties as to the future must remain."

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology recently, Dr. Conant disclosed, 150 physicists from 25 different universities in all parts of the United States assembled to work on "a highly confidential and important subject with the greatest possible speed."

By a Staff Photographer

Preview of Boston's New Play Spaces for Children

Interested youngsters scan architect's drawing, held by Boston City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin tells them how present drab surroundings are to be transformed into an attractive play space, "with trees, swings, see-saws, sand boxes, and everything." The boys, left to right, are: Peter ("Peter, Pumpkin Eater," he said) Jenaris, Freddie Aldridge, and Jimmie McLaughlin.

Edwards Chapels Dedicated; Troops Ready for Trip South

Defense News in Brief

Edwards Chapels Dedicated—Formal dedication of 13 newly-built Camp Edwards chapels was held today in front of the chapel in the 101st Field Artillery area when Col. Paul Murray, Camp Commander, cut the ribbon which was strung across the threshold and unlocked the door. The invocation was read by Capt. Peter A. Dunn, camp Roman Catholic Chaplain, and the presentation was made by Capt. Henry B. Robbins. Following the presentation, Colonel Murray gave an acceptance speech and presented Lieut. Col. Raymond B. Lang, Senior Camp Chaplain, with the keys to the chapel. Lieut. Col. Abbot Peterson, 26th Division Chaplain, spoke on "The Use of the Chapel." Construction of the chapels, which cost $21,200 each, started on June 29 when ground was broken in the 180th Field Artillery Regimental area.

Convoy Plans Complete—Shortly after dawn Monday the first of 2,500 motor vehicles to carry the 26th Division from Camp Edwards to the Carolina maneuver area will roll out of the Cape Cod cantonment, division officials announced today. All units will be in line by 5:30 a. m. and the first vehicles will pass the Service Club at 6 a. m. Approximately 16,000 officers and men will make the trip to Maness, North Carolina, which is expected to be completed in four days.

The convoy will proceed in two columns. Bivouac areas for troops in the first group will be at Westport, Conn., Bel Air, Md., and Camp Lee, Va. Soldiers of the second group will stop overnight at Peekskill, N. Y., Hanover, Pa., and Farmville, Va.

The first convoy route follows: Camp Edwards to Route 6 through Bourne, Wareham, New Bedford, Fall River, Providence, R. I., Willimantic, New Haven, and Westport, Conn. On the second day the convoy will pass through Jersey City after crossing the George Washington Bridge, Newark, and proceed through Doylestown, Norristown, and West Chester, Pa., to Bel Air. After leaving Bel Air on the third day the troops will move through Baltimore; Port Royal, Bowling Green, and Richmond, Va., to Camp Lee. On the final day the convoy will travel along Route 130 into Raeford, N. C., passing through Fayetteville, Weldon, Rocky Mount, Wilson, Dunn, to Maness.

The second convoy route will be along Route 106 from Sagamore into North Attleboro, through the Rhode Island towns of Woonsocket, Chepachet, and West Gloucester, and across Connecticut, touching Hartford, Bristol, Thomaston, Watertown, and Danbury, arriving at Peekskill at the end of the first day. The rest of the route will be across the Hudson River into New Jersey, along Route 46 into Pennsylvania through Bethlehem, Allentown, Lancaster, York, and Hanover. Leesburg will be the first Virginia town through which the convoy will pass and it will continue on Route 15 into Virginia to Farmville. The final day will take the division through Keyesville and Clarksville across the North Carolina line through Oxford, Durham, Chapel Hill, Sanford, Carthage, Pinehurst to Maness. Each column will extend 60 miles and the trucks will proceed at an average speed of 25 miles an hour.

Referendum on N. H. House Cut

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26 (AP)—Steps are under way to reduce the size of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, reputedly the third largest legislative body in the world.

With 423 members representing the State's population of something less than 500,000, the House trails the English House of Commons and the United States House of Representatives in size.

A Constitutional Convention voted yesterday for a system whereby the New Hampshire body would have about 390 members. The plan will go to the State's voters for approval by a two-thirds vote in a referendum next spring.

Should the proposal fail to pass, the membership would go to 443 in the 1942 elections as a result of latest census figures.

Since 1879, representatives have been chosen on a basis of one for the first 600 persons in each city ward or town and one for each additional 1,200 persons. Under the new proposal, there would be one for the first 700 persons and one for each additional 1,400.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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'Raising' Makes All Sudbury Kin

Continued from Page 1

ready helped the Rices to forget the loss of their truck by giving them the down payment on a new one.

Even a Job Provided

And the town has hired Harry Rice with his new truck in the highway department to keep him employed until his farm again requires his full time.

Mrs. Rice was just a bit confused today by all the things the townspeople are doing for her. Every time she starts to do something, she finds that someone has already anticipated the need for her.

As we stood in the Rice doorway this morning chatting with the owner, a town truck drove up with a load of gravel. "The town is filling in the land," Mrs. Rice said, "so that we will have a leveled-off driveway connecting the new barn with the street."

And we soon learned that "Charley Way, our local architect, did the designing of the new buildings for us, and made up the blueprints."

Help From Every Side

Hardly a day passes but what someone calls to see what he can do to help. Stores ask if they can offer supplies. And today, the auroma of apple pie and fresh vegetables floated out from the kitchen in which the town's womenfolk were helping Mrs. Rice prepare for the big feast tomorrow.

Out in the yard, experienced carpenters were getting the framework of the new farm buildings in place, making ready for the general onslaught upon walls, floors, and roofing tomorrow. All the lumber was obtained from an estate in Vermont where news of the Rices' plight enabled them to obtain the wood at a price 50 to 75 per cent below the regular market values.

As we turned to leave this spot of rural, autumnal beauty, where tragedy seemed to be giving way before a homespun Yankee "good neighbor" philosophy, Mrs. Rice shouted from the kitchen window: "Don't forget. It's open house tomorrow. Everyone's welcome."

Vessel Aground Off Block Island In No Peril Now

Hard aground at Block Island, the 3,018-ton American freighter Essex, which was first reported as sinking, is in no immediate danger and the crew refuses to leave the ship, according to Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard.

Radio advices from the cutter Argo which went to the assistance of the Essex, from Newport, R. I., indicate that the officers "do not desire to be pulled off the rocks" at present. This is interpreted here to indicate that the hull had been punctured and that floating the craft would probably result in sinking.

Word from Old Harbor Coast Guard Station at Block Island indicated that the vessel has 30 feet of water in the engine room, and is resting on bottom in 15 feet of water forward and 30 feet aft. It is said to be bound from Lisbon, Portugal, for New York, with 600 tons of cork, 39 tons of general cargo, and 300 tons of sand as ballast. H. Anderson of Floral Park, N. Y., is said to be the skipper. The home port of the vessel is Baltimore and it carries a crew reported to total 41.

Engravers' Group Over Top —First in 'Army's' Drive

The engravers' group, including newspaper and commercial, are "Over-The-Top" in the Salvation Army's Greater Boston annual appeal for funds. They are the first to pass their goal in the second week of the search for $200,000 to carry on the work in 27 units of service. The victorious group was reported to campaign headquarters, 41 Pearl Street, Boston, yesterday by William J. Fonseca, Treasurer of the Capitol Engraving Company, who is Chairman of the engravers' group.

Liquor Labeled 'Fifth Columnist'

BRISTOL, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP)—Liquor was labeled a "fifth columnist" here by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"The liquor traffic in this country, whether legal or illicit," she said last night in an address prepared for the Connecticut W. C. T. U. State Convention, "stands indicted as the most subversive element in our history. It is time that individuals and the people as a whole realize this source of sabotage of our common defense."

"A century and a half of bitter experience," proved her charge, Mrs. Smith asserted.

Of all the social situations affecting the Nation and its citizens, she said, none "touches as many phases of governmental, economic, social or personal life" as the liquor traffic.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

British wartime movies will be sponsored by the Belmont Branch of the British War Relief. "Thumbs Up," "London Nights," and "Thank You America" will be shown in the Chenery School auditorium, Belmont, at 7:30 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Mural Paintings" will be the subject discussed by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 14

Hope Is Scant For Relief Of Bad Drought

Forest fires, unwatered livestock, and yellowing lawns and gardens today told the story of New England's worst drought since 1918, with the Weather Bureau holding out little hope for early relief.

Nothing damper than "partly cloudy" could be predicted for today, with fair weather promised again for tomorrow.

"No appreciable precipitation" is expected during the next five days except for "light scattered showers" Monday or Tuesday, the weekly Weather Bureau prediction declared today.

Meanwhile approximately 200 men, some from Maine logging camps, today continued to battle a spreading fire in the Spencer Pond sector, Somerset County, Maine, where flames, whipped by a strong west wind, have burned over 500 acres.

Because of the extreme dryness in Maine woods, State Forest Commissioner Raymond E. Rendall was momentarily expected to close them to all cigarette smoking and campfire building.

Mr. Rendall said he planned to send additional fire-fighting equipment to the blaze area from Augusta by airplane. Shovels and other devices were rushed from Caratunk last night when the fire broke out.

Geological Survey

A United States Geological survey official pointed out today that rivers, lakes, ponds, and ground water in New England were running "ominously low" as a result of the drought, which began in May, 1940.

Word has reached the Boston Weather Bureau of the failure of wells in eastern New England which never had run dry before, indicating a marked drop in the ground water level.

The Bureau predicted that the month of September will end virtually without rainfall. They pointed out that this latest dry spell has been cumulative, coming on the heels of a rain-deficient summer.

G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Bureau, said the storm which was over Lake Michigan yesterday has skirted New England to the northeast.

A second storm which might have brought relief has passed out to sea, he declared.

A mass of cold, dry air has been advancing on the area from polar regions since early this morning, but will bring "no rain worthy of consideration," he said.

Boston's total rainfall since Jan. 1 is 6.47 inches below normal, Mr. Noyes reported. Normal precipitation is 29.83 inches.

Brooks and water holes upon which farmers' herds depend for water have dried up by the hundreds during the past two weeks, William Casey, Massachusetts Agricultural Commissioner, reported.

Possibility loomed that the ground will freeze before the drought lifts, thus leaving farmers without well water for the winter, according to Worcester County officials.

Worcester Declares Emergency

The city of Worcester today had proclaimed a public emergency and levied $20 fines for all "unnecessary" use of water. Watering of lawns and gardens, flushing of driveways or garage floor space, even leakage was termed "unnecessary" use and made subject to the stiff fine.

Water at the rate of 10,000,000 gallons a day was flowing into the City's Kendall reservoir from the Wachusett Reservoir in an effort to relieve the shortage.

Since Sept. 17, 500,000,000 gallons a day have been piped into the Wachusett reservoir, main source of Boston's supply, from gigantic, 90,000,000,000-gallon Quabbin. This has prevented drought conditions in Metropolitan Boston.

The rest of New England, however, is suffering from the worst water shortage at least since 1918, perhaps since 1894.

In 1894, 1908, and 1918 comparable dry periods are on record at the Weather Bureau, but officials would not hazard an estimate as to which was "worst."

Abnormal More That Year

Rainfall and other precipitation has been below normal in New England since May 1, 1940, Bureau figures show, with the exception of three months—November, 1940, and June and July, 1941.

Since Sept. 1, only .09 inch of rain has been recorded.

Surface moisture is "absent," officials say, and sub-surface moisture very low, lower in central Massachusetts than it has ever been in the history of Weather Bureau records. The records extend back to 1870.

Impact of the drought fell hardest on farmers, many of whom were today hauling water many miles for use of their livestock. Milch cows suffered particularly from need of water, raising the serious question of a milk shortage, Mr. Casey, the state Agricultural Commissioner, said.

In Ashby and Bolton, it was reported, nearly all wells are dry and there is an acute shortage of equipment to transport water.

Rochester, N. H., considered shutting off all its public drinking fountains and asked garages not to wash automobiles. There was water sufficient only for two days in the City's reservoir.

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Bankers Discuss Educational Program

Members of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking held their annual Consuls' Dinner and Women's Rally at the Hotel Touraine last night. (Left to right) J. Stanley Brown, Personnel Director of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York; Harold Hobday, of the First National Bank of Boston (toastmaster), and Ernest S. Johnson, of the New England Trust Company, President of the Boston Chapter.

Senate Takes Up Coakley's Delay Petition

Charges of lack of good faith on the part of defense counsel and of "pressure, coercion and dragooning" by the prosecution livened the Daniel H. Coakley impeachment trial today, as the defense plea for a two weeks' trial postponement forced the Senate court into private conference over the decision.

William H. Lewis, chief defense counsel, made the postponement request, saying that it was necessary to seek evidence regarding the Councilor's financial situation during the past 20 years to meet implications made in Senatorial questions to the Councilor while he appeared as a witness in his own defense.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell, trial prosecutor, challenged the "good faith" of the defense in seeking the postponement, inferring that the delay was sought because the Councilor had a good many friends who might exert pressure for him.

Mr. Lewis took particular exception to this inference on the part of the Attorney General, saying, "Not for all the tea in China would I suggest that this court would be swayed one jot or tittle by its friends from its desire to do its duty and return a fair verdict on all the evidence."

Mr. Bushnell, in insisting that no postponement was necessary for a fair trial, pointed out that the original proceedings in the House regarding possible impeachment of the Councilor took place on January 9, and articles of impeachment were returned in the House in June. Furthermore, he said that a three weeks' delay was agreed to on August 5 to allow the defense ample time to prepare their case.

"I say the fair trial—day in court rule applies to both sides," the Attorney General said.

He insisted "the request is not made in good faith."

Representative Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, representing the House Board of Managers, delivered a statement announcing the unanimous support of the Attorney General's position and charging that "due diligence has not been exercised by the respondent's counsel."

Workers to Act On Bonus Offer

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—A mass meeting of Fall River cotton mill employees was called today for Sunday by the Textile Workers Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, to act on an offer of a week's pay bonus for those who have worked 30 to 40 hours weekly over a 42-week period.

The offer was made by the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association after the union had rejected a previous suggestion that the workers receive the bonus for a higher number of hours.

At the same time, the Federation of Dyers (C. I. O.) announced that the Velveray Corporation had granted a 10 per cent wage increase. The old wage scale and number of employees affected was not disclosed.

Alphonse Is Recorded In the Deferment Class

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—The deadline arrived today for Alphonse Lepiante to pay his poll tax or go to jail. So Alphonse's father, Romeo, went to City Collector C. Leo Clapper to seek help.

Mr. Clapper agreed not to arrest Alphonse and said the mistake must have been made when the listing was taken a year ago. Alphonse, the collector learned, is only 27 months old.

Boston Librarian Pleased At Fewer Books on War

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 26 (AP)—Miss Edna G. Peck, of the Boston Public Library, said yesterday that "it is encouraging to see fewer books of war fiction appearing."

She told Maine Library Association meeting delegates that people were "getting weary of war talk via newspapers, radio and lectures" and novelists were apparently sensing this trend.

Suitcase Soles Save Secretary's Shredded Shoes

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—Arthur K. Dunning of Bath, Maine, Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce here, solved the shoe-sole problem by turning cobbler and now is tramping Berlin's streets on what used to be his suitcase.

With considerable red tape involved in getting new shoes and Mr. Dunning's favorite cobbler called into the army, the Secretary remembered a set of tools he used when caught here in the last war.

"It looks like I won't be traveling anywhere for a long time," he said as he carved new soles from a suitcase in his office.

Yarmouth Taken By U.S. Government

Striking officers and crew of the steamship Yarmouth today found themselves working for the United States Government when Federal officials took over the boat for use in West Indies defense transport.

The men went on strike Sept. 15, demanding war bonuses of $60 a month for travel to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which they said involved passage through belligerent waters.

The S. S. Yarmouth, formerly property of the Eastern Steamship lines, will carry army personnel, equipment, and defense materials to the West Indies, Trinidad, and Bermuda, Alton B. Sharp, President of the Lines, said in announcing the Federal action.

Weather Outlook For 5 Days Ahead

Extended forecast for New England for the period from 7:30 p. m., Friday, Sept. 26, to 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Oct. 1: The temperature during the next five days will average normal.

Normals for the period are: Boston and Nantucket, 59 degrees; New Haven 60, Concord and Burlington 55, Portland 56, and Eastport 53.

Cool weather at the beginning of the period will be followed by rising temperatures on Sunday and Monday and cooler again Tuesday or Wednesday. No appreciable precipitation is expected. However, light scattered showers are likely Monday or Tuesday.

President to Talk At 14 Launchings

A talk by President Roosevelt at the White House, especially recorded, will be rushed to the scenes of 14 "Liberty Fleet" launchings throughout the Nation tomorrow. Locally the President's message will be heard at the launching of the tanker Sinclair Superflame at the Fore River Shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Quincy, Mass. The President's message and a description of the launching of the new tanker will be radiocast over WAAB and the Colonial Network at 4:30 p. m., daylight time, tomorrow.

The Mother Church To Give Lecture

Adair Hickman, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in the edifice of The Mother Church, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 30, at 7:45 o'clock.

This lecture will be radiocast by shortwave Station WRUL and its companion transmitter, WRUW, Boston, on frequencies of 11.73 and 6.04 megacycles used simultaneously. Both frequencies should be heard throughout the United States and Canada. Listeners in the eastern United States may perhaps find better reception from the 6.04 megacycles frequence. However, if reception on one frequency is not satisfactory, the other may be tried.

Bank Institute Plans Courses For Employees

Education was linked more firmly to banking in Greater Boston last night, as members of the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, meeting at the Hotel Touraine, heard announcements of two new courses designed especially for bank employees. A five months' semester is planned, and the new courses include one on trusts and one on consumer credit.

These courses, like the rest of the four-year educational program in banking, law, accounting, and economics, will be given at the Chapter headquarters, 15 Beacon Street, between October 6 and the end of March. They are designed especially for bank employees, from messengers all the way up to presidents.

A more favorable attitude by youth toward military service was urged by J. Stanley Brown, Personnel Director of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company of New York, who addressed the bank employees on "If I Were Twenty-one Today."

Urging youth to await the time of their selection by the Army with study as preparation for more effective banking service in postwar days, Mr. Brown was especially critical of those who looked upon induction into the Army as the end of their banking careers.

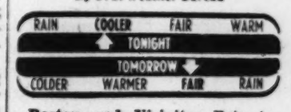
Quincy Planning Air-Raid Shelters For 13,000 Pupils

The Quincy Defense Council will begin a survey to determine how air-raid shelters could be provided for more than 13,000 school children in the City.

Alternate plans would provide facilities to evacuate them from the school buildings and to the outskirts of the City, or outside the City, in the event of a bombing attack.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, cooler than last night with the lowest temperature in the low 50's; Saturday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and considerably cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate westerly winds; weather fair, visibility good tonight and Saturday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate northwest to north winds over central and north portions, and moderate shifting winds over extreme south portion becoming northeast; fair over north, considerable cloudiness over south portion tonight and Saturday, with scattered showers over extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	86	Norfolk	73	87
Denver	49	68	Philadelphia	66	82
Kansas City	63	82	St. Louis	68	82
Miami	80	90	San Francisco	58	—
New Orleans	76	87	Washington	68	84
New York	69	73			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., September 26.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

Hide Tide at Boston

Friday, 4:04 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Saturday, 4:41 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

ARNOLD TOURS

SMOKY MOUNTAINS { 7½ days, rail . . . $70.75 / 9 days, motor . . $80.75
FLORIDA { 9 days, by rail . . . . . $85.00 up / 16 days, by motor $92.50
SHENANDOAH Nat. Pk., Scenic and Historic Va., rail and motor, 6½ days . . $74.50
CALIFORNIA { 15 days, rail . . . . . $127.00 / 12 days, motor $108.00

234 CLARENDON ST., BOSTON KEN. 0980

Bar to Stress Hemispheric Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 26 — Development of hemispheric solidarity as an important pillar of national defense has been accorded a prominent part on the agenda of the sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bar Association to be held here Sept. 29 to Oct. 3.

That there will be present a representative cross section of the members of the legal profession, from North and South America, and Great Britain, to consider defense and other matters of import has been assured by a heavy advance registration, Joe Rand Beckett, Indianapolis attorney and general chairman of the arrangements committee, says.

Jacob M. Lashly, of St. Louis, Mo., President of the American Bar Association, will preside at important sessions of the house of delegates and assembly, where ways and means whereby the legal profession can be of greatest aid to defense in the present emergency will be discussed. After the visitors have been welcomed by Albert Harvey Cole, of Indiana, and heard a response by Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, of Missouri, President Lashly will give his address to the convention. The Association will hear reports on the national defense program it has sponsored this year.

Convention Speakers

That the topic of building close co-operation between the Latin Americas and the English speaking world may have comprehensive consideration, a number of outstanding barristers have been booked to speak to the convention delegates. These addresses and a symposium will come under the section of international and comparative law, of which John T. Vance, of Washington, D. C., Law Librarian of Congress, is chairman. In connection with that phase of the convention program, Sir Norman Birkett, an outstanding English barrister, recently knighted, will represent the lawyers of England. Mr. D. L. McCarthy, Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association, will speak upon the subject of hemispheric solidarity. Appearing also on this forum will be

Underwood

Jacob M. Lashly

Of St. Louis, Mo., President of the American Bar Association.

Dr. Enrique Gil, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, who is Vice-President of the Inter American Bar Association.

In connection with services that the American bar has given, Edmund Ruffin Beckwith, of New York City, chairman of the Association's national defense committee, said, in his advance report:

"The organized bar, as the 'public's lawyer' has taken leadership in maintaining American morale. The bar has a fundamental, unique and compelling function in relation to morale, in this emergency. What the Country intends to defend is nothing more or less than its way of life under its institutions of law and freedom.

"The bar members have given outstanding assistance to members of the armed forces and their families. Its far-flung network has carried a great burden skillfully and with high devotion to the public interest. The organized bar, day by day, has contributed to the satisfaction and peace of mind of great numbers of people who in their own part are serving the Country with the highest devotion."

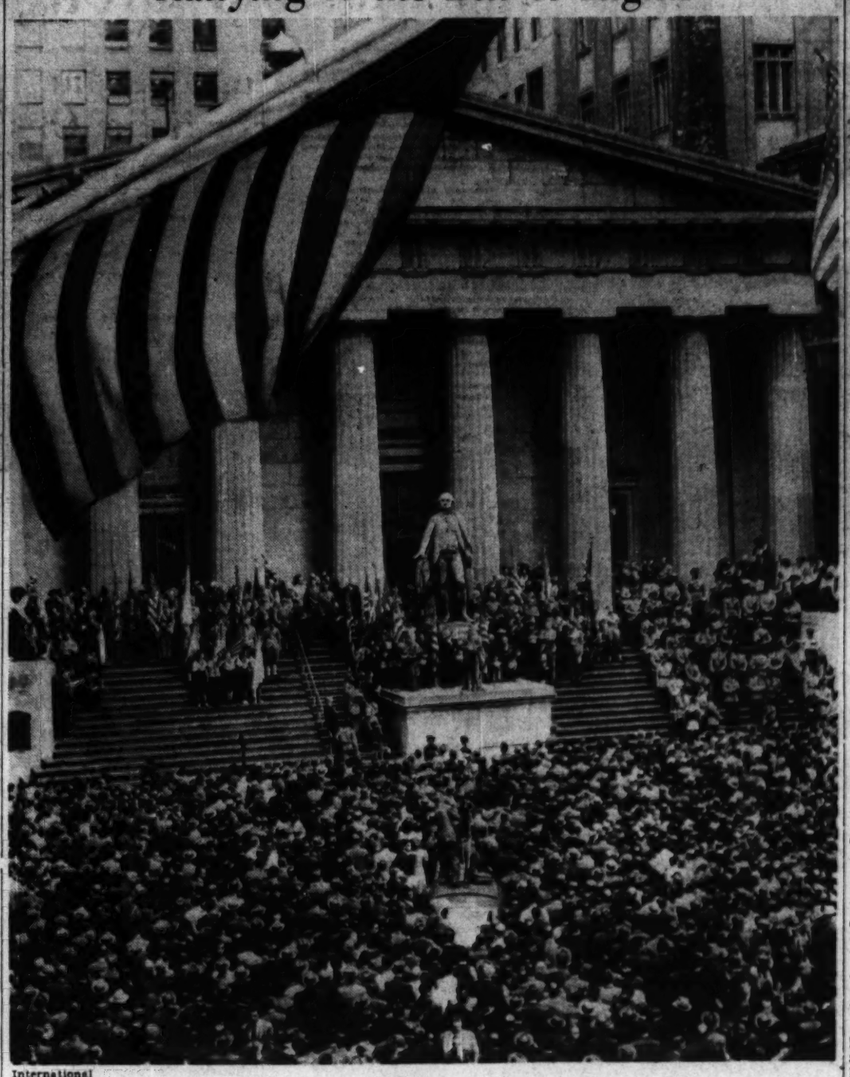
Work for Defense Laws

He said that a commentary was being prepared to explain the technical problems arising from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act. Many other phases of legal activity where members of the bar have aided the United States Government in defense problems were mentioned. A report compiled for convention delegates, in advance, showed that the Association's committee on State legislation had made great progress in getting State Legislatures to enact six model defense measures. These included a sabotage prevention act, explosives act, interstate public property act, State Guard act, fresh pursuit by military forces act, and State council of defense act. Effects of the national defense program in accentuating antitrust problems as defined by the Sherman and Clayton Acts, call for study, Oscar C. Hull, of Detroit, chairman of the standing committee on commerce, said in touching upon another phase of defense and law in an advance report. Other problems such as defense in relation to the municipality were subjects of advance reports prepared for the convention.

Although defense held the limelight in considerations booked for the convention, many other problems confront the law profession. Efforts to establish a system of selecting judges, which would eliminate political campaigning by the judiciary, are being made and will be discussed by a committee on judicial selection and tenure of which John Perry Wood, of Los Angeles, Calif., is chairman. Pending Federal legislation to regulate procedure by Federal administrative agencies will be debated before the convention by Francis Biddle, United States Attorney General, and Dean Emeritus Roscoe Pound, of Harvard Law School. Judge Edward R. Finch of the New York Court of Appeals, chairman of the national conference, will preside. The debate will be on the majority and minority reports made by the Attorney General's committee on administrative procedure, with Mr. Biddle speaking for the majority report and Dean Pound for the minority.

A cultural and educational program has been arranged for the visitors by the host, the Indiana State Bar Association, the Lawyers' Association of Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis Bar Association, which have combined their efforts to make the event a success. It will include concerts by the Jordan Conservatory Symphony Orchestra, directed by Dr. Fabien Sevitzky, and the Jordan Butler Philharmonic Choir. Sightseeing trips to Indianapolis industries, the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, where a speed and transportation pageant will be held; to Stephen Foster Hall, Indiana University, and Fort Harrison.

Rallying to the Bill of Rights



International

The American Way Is Acclaimed

Here is a general view of the Bill of Rights Rally on the steps of the Subtreasury Building in New York. The rally, called to commemorate the enactment of the Bill of Rights by the First Congress of the United States in 1789, was sponsored by the Citizenship Educational Service and the Federal Hall Memorial Associates. Among the speakers were Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York.

Bill of Rights Hailed as Basis of American Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Ceremonies commemorating enactment of the Bill of Rights by the First Congress of the United States in 1789 were held at the site of the bill's passage at Federal Hall, Broad and Wall Streets, today, highlighted by speeches by representatives of Government, youth, women, industry, and labor.

Speakers included Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General; Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. Harper Sibley, former Chairman of the Women's Division of the Committee on Human Needs; Roy W. Moore, Chairman of the Americanism Education Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Spencer Miller, Jr., Director of the Workers Education Bureau.

Mr. Walker viewed the Bill of Rights as not only written on the timeless parchment of the Constitution, but also "into the very hearts of the people of America."

"These freedoms which have been granted to us through the years are alive and vital today," he said. "They are worth living for, and, if need be, worth dying for. They are the foundation stones of every worthwhile act which this Nation has carried out. Without them, our mighty defense effort would be meaningless.

More Than Boundaries

"For we do not arm merely to protect the geographical boundaries of the United States. We arm to defend the idea which distinguishes this land from those suffering under the whip of the totalitarian aggressor. We arm because freedom and self-government and human dignity have meaning for us as they had for the founding fathers a century and a half ago."

Mr. Walker appealed to the American people to rededicate themselves to the freedoms enunciated in the Bill of Rights and to the proposition that "the declared enemies of the democratic idea must be resisted with all our strength; and that the ideal of a world of peace, of security, of happiness shall not perish in our time."

Governor Lehman declared that the Declaration of Independence was merely a political platform, but that the Bill of Rights "gave the people in the street a real right to a voice in the Government."

"The Bill of Rights was the voice of the people themselves," he said. "The Constitution without the Bill of Rights was absolutely nothing."

Mr. Moore, describing the Bill of Rights as "one of the foundation stones upon which our national life has been built," pledged that industry, although it "may have committed some errors or neglect in the past," was awake to its rights and obligations under the bill.

Celebration Ends Dec. 15

Workingmen in America have come anew to the realization that the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights are "their very breath of life," Dr. Miller asserted.

A re-enactment of the actual signing of the bill was presented by members of the Lambs Club.

The observance inaugurated a three-months program of activities commemorating the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the Bill of Rights into the Constitution. The celebrations will be continued until Dec. 15, the day set aside by Presidential proclamation as "Bills of Rights Day."

The Citizenship Educational Service, representing 20 national organizations with a membership of 30,000,000, has many special events arranged for the celebration, among which are national radio hook-ups with prominent guest speakers, programs of activity for school and youth groups, articles and bulletins prepared for newspapers and magazines, pageants and local observances, and, as a climax, a co-ordinated national observance during Bill of Rights Week, ending on Dec. 15, anniversary of the Bill's ratification by the States.

Among groups affiliated with the Citizenship Educational Service are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Federal Council of Churches, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Young Women's Christian Association, Boys' Clubs of America, the American Friends' Service Committee, Boy Scouts of America, Camp Fire Girls, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Federation of Labor.

Windsors Charm Washington Mingled With Some Criticism

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor smiled their way through their 24 hours in Washington, leaving the city charmed with their friendliness, but sharply divided on the wisdom of their visit at this time.

Social events in their honor were held to a minimum both by the British Embassy and official Washington. From his one on-the-record talk it was evident the Duke's chief concern was to further Anglo-American amity that the English-speaking people may guide mankind "by their example and by their aid" into "an age more lighted by hope than any which history has known."

There was a trace of wistfulness in his voice as he told members of the National Press Club that when London was bombed "I could not help wishing, like every Briton in every part of the world, to share the fortunes of my countrymen at home. In war time, however, one serves wherever one is told and although it is a very different post to the ones I held in the first World War, I have applied myself to the administration of the Bahamas to the best of my ability."

Duchess Never Far Away

Except for a few business engagements he kept at the State, War and Navy Departments, the U. S. Maritime Commission and at CCC headquarters, the Duke took the Duchess with him everywhere he went. Though wives were excluded from the National Press Club reception, the Duchess dropped in for a few minutes before proceeding across the street to the Willard Hotel to a tea given by the Women's National Press Club. The trip across the street was made by automobile to keep the huge sidewalk crowds from closing in on the former Baltimorean who has made world history.

Girlike in figure yet mature in poise, the Duchess never lost her smile as 300 women shook her hand, pushed close to see the details of her black-skirted, blue-topped dress, her diamond clips or to notice that her wisp of blue veil was smoothed over her hair before her tiny black calot with jeweled butterfly trimming was put on. During the early part of the afternoon she carried a platinum fox fur but discarded it and pulled a small blue fan out of her bag as the day grew hotter and the crowds thicker.

Revives Old Friendships

Offered refreshment, she asked only for a glass of water. Both the Duke and the Duchess found many old friends in the Capital. Numerous reporters recalled "covering" the Duke when he visited Washington in 1919 as the Prince of Wales. James D. Preston, former Superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, showed clippings of that visit to the Duke yesterday. Winifred Mallon, veteran Washington reporter, pressed into the Duchess' hand two photographs of the Duke taken in Washington 22 years ago.

Mrs. Buchanan Merryman, aunt of the Duchess, and Mrs. Herman Rogers at whose Riviera home the Duchess stayed prior to the wedding, were guests at the women's tea in addition to several of her cousins and the ladies of the British Embassy Staff. Greetings were brought from scores of other old friends, excluded by the "no guest" rule of the club. "Do you remember so-and-so?" the Duchess was asked over and over. Over and over, she insisted she did. She remarked more than once on the changes in Washington that have taken place since she used to visit here years ago.

The British Government, through its Embassy here, made every effort to arrange the Washington program of the Duke and Duchess to a scale befitting a country at war. The dinner at the Embassy was informal. No guest lists were given out. The press teas were arranged by cable direct with the Duke and Duchess.

Bound to Be Some Critics

Yet there was bound to be criticism of the expenditure of money at this time that even the simplest visit of a member of the Royal Family would entail. Old divisions of opinion over the abdication were reopened. The Washington Post even reprinted the abdication speech "because of the renewed interest in it coincident with the current visit of the Duke and Duchess to Washington."

Such conversations lead into uncomplimentary comments on the manner in which the Duke and Duchess are traveling. "Those things cost money," comments a certain group of Americans who immediately link the expenditure with the new $6,000,000,000 lend-lease request now before Congress.

Most people agreed that, however costly the former King's visit seemed to the average American it was not luxurious for a member of a Royal Family. Indeed, the manner of both the Duke and Duchess, the modesty they displayed, their willingness to please and even the simple way they signed the press women's guest book as "Wallis Windsor" and "Edward" made an impression and perhaps new defenders.

At least the ice has now been broken. The Windsors have at last come, not just to Miami on business, but to the United States. They were received at the White House by the President and invited to come back for a meal on their way back from the Duke's ranch in Canada.

More States Tax Fuel Use In Search for New Revenue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The unending search for new sources of taxation found nine States this year enacting levies on such things as diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas. In these cases, reported the Federation of Tax Administrators here, the users are responsible for payment of the tax. Eight other States within the past few years have enacted special fuel-use taxes.

This tax hits chiefly operators of heavy trucks, for such fuels are tax exempt when used for home heating and other household purposes, and for other non-highway use, which includes railroad streamliners powered by diesel engines. A powerful objection from the trucking industry is expected for the truckers believe that they already are too heavily taxed and discriminated against.

States adopting this special fuel-use tax this year are Arizona, Arkansas, Maine, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. In Washington a new act this year supplanted a previously enacted measure. Other states levying such a tax under prior legislation are Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon and Virginia.

It is something of a novelty for the consumer to have to pay such a tax. Of course, the passenger car operator pays the gasoline tax in the higher price which he pays to the dealer, but it is the dealer who pays the tax to the authorities.

The statutes enacted this year follow substantially the model law recommended by the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, which specifies that persons using special fuels for motor vehicles must secure a permit to do so. They also, under this law, must give bond for the payment of the tax due and make monthly reports on the amonut of taxable fuel used when they remit the tax.

Two other States, Iowa and Minnesota, also passed special fuel-tax laws, but did not place responsibility for collection on the user. The Minnesota law makes no separate provision for collection, and the Iowa law licenses liquefied gas distributors just like gasoline distributors. Liquefied gas dealers and retailers also are licensed. The former may sell for both highway and non-highway purposes but the latter are not permitted to sell for highway purposes, and therefore do not collect a tax.

In addition to these States many others tax the diesel and petroleum gas fuels under broad interpretation of their gasoline acts.

Duke of Windsor's Speech

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Following is the text of the Duke of Windsor's speech at the National Press Club yesterday afternoon:

It is very interesting to come to Washington at the present time, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity of meeting you all this afternoon. It reminds me of a similar occasion almost 22 years ago when I was the guest of the National Press Club during my first visit to Washington. As the arrangements for these proceedings do not seem to permit of much individual conversation, I am going to ask you to bear with me for a few minutes while I speak to you collectively.

I would like, first of all, to say a few words about the British colony of which I have been Governor for over a year. Of course, when London and other cities were bombarded and Great Britain was threatened with invasion, I could not help wishing, like every Briton in every part of the world, to share the fortunes of my countrymen at home.

In war time, however, one serves wherever one is told, and although it is a very different post to the ones I held in the first World War, I have applied myself to the administration of the Bahamas to the best of my ability.

Close Link With America

Throughout their history the Bahamas have been intimately and in a large measure economically connected with America, and from their proximity to Florida an especially close and friendly contact has always existed with that state. War conditions have, to some extent, isolated the colony temporarily from the mainland and the supply of its essential imported commodities has naturally become reduced.

Life is hard in the Bahamas today, and while the people are glad to bear without complaint any sacrifices that hostilities may impose, it is my duty as Governor to further their interests whenever these do not conflict with the war effort. For this reason I am availing myself of the few hours I am spending in Washington to explore means whereby serious unemployment in the Bahamas may be averted, and at the same time a way out in the event of circumstances proving too strong to avoid it. Meanwhile, I have, in full agreement with my Executive Council, instigated legislation with a view to lessening the hardships of the working people and improving the conditions under which they live.

The Bahamas are proud to have become a link in the chain of American bases in the British West Indies, for only quite recently the Navy Department has selected a site on the Island of Great Exuma, where construction of a seaplane base has begun this week. As Governor, I can assure your navy of our cordial co-operation in the working out of all details which involve our mutual interest and that we look forward to contributing with your naval men to the great scheme on which our two countries have embarked in the Caribbean and which is bound to become important in the future of the Western Hemisphere.

Policy of Assistance

But I would like to make it clear that the British have not regarded these bases solely as the purchase price for much-needed American destroyers, although that was the form in which the arrangement was made. It is the settled policy of the British Government to assist the United States to the utmost in providing for the security of their eastern coast line, and, as the West Indies have formidable, strategic importance as air bases for attacks on this continent, their effective defense against all aggressors is important for the safety of the American people.

The British neither fear nor envy the greatness and power of America. On the contrary, they rejoice with every increase because they know that the ideals, the principles of humanity and the law-respecting actions which have guided the United States for so many years are the same as those for which the British Commonwealth of Nations is now fighting. May America ever remain "the land of the free and the home of the brave"!

America has taken another prudent step from its own point of view, in occupying Iceland, which was the first of the great steppingstones by which the dictatorships of the old world might march to the conquest of the new. Although this far-ranging action of America was taken for the sake of the safety of America, it would be silly to pretend that Britain was not very glad to see it done.

Security for Bridge

The occupation of Iceland by American and British forces was a proof that the bridge across the Atlantic Ocean would not be broken down and that arms and supplies which Congress has resolved should be sent to Britain should reach the hands for whom they were made. Here I think is another illustration of the saying of old free traders whose ideas may have a part to play in the future reconstruction of the world—"all legitimate interests are in harmony."

It has been a great pleasure to me to meet the President again today, whom I found looking well despite his sad bereavement and the great responsibilities which are his. I would like to pay a tribute to his generous heart, which beats in sympathy with the poor and oppressed of every land, and to his strong hand, which is uplifted in wrath against tyranny and aggression.

I think it is well for us to remember how many millions there are now striving to defend their hearth and home and their right to live their own life in their own land. The British Empire is as one in its inflexible, unwearying resolve to fight against the evil forces which produce such conditions until they are destroyed.

This time of struggle and sorrow may be long, but it will only last until the righteous cause has prevailed. Thereafter, an opportunity would be presented to the English-speaking peoples to render further service to all mankind in guiding them by their example and by their aid out of the dark valley of death and destruction into an age more rich in culture and prosperity, more warm, more cheered by security and social justice and more lighted by hope than any which history has known.

Reich and Britain Swap Detainees

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 26 (AP)—Twelve German diplomatic and consular officials, including Ernst von Gerlach, former Consul-General in Iceland, arrived from England by air today in an exchange of detained officials between Britain and Germany.

Among the British who are due in Spain from Germany is Sir Launcelot Oliphant, former Ambassador to Belgium.

Huge Expansion Program Is Planned For San Diego Naval Training Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Plans for a two-ocean navy are being reflected here in a huge expansion program at the U. S. Naval Training Station, one of four in the United States. Recruits are trained here from the Pacific slope, and the Southwestern States.

Work began this week on doubling the capacity of the training station to accommodate 18,000 officers and men, at a total cost of approximately $5,000,000, according to Commander M. C. Erwin, executive officer.

Particular attention is being paid in the expansion program to the recreational facilities for the "boots" and the navy personnel who come from all over the nation for training in the advance trade school classes.

Included in the six months program of construction is a recreational building with five bowling alleys, boxing ring and athletic center that will seat 6,000 spectators, on the four sides of which will be six tennis courts, four basketball courts, handball and volley ball courts.

"The importance of proper recreation and athletic training for our men cannot be over-estimated, in my opinion," said Commander Erwin. "We have an all-around athletic program which gives every man individual training. Instead of just being a cog in a machine, the American sailor knows that he is an important factor in our program, and takes a personal interest, which is all important."

Other projected improvements at the Naval Training Station include one block of eight barracks and school, another block of six barracks, with school attached; two additional recruit barracks, new receiving unit with three barracks in the block; administration building, Chief Petty Officers' barracks, nine-wing mess hall that will feed 5,000 men per hour, and refrigeration plant where enough meat can be stored to feed 18,000 men. In addition, there will be paved roads, and sidewalks, new asphalt drill fields, and extensive landscaping.

Capt. Henry C. Gearing, U. S. N., is commanding officer of the Naval Training Station.

2,200 Items in Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Although the now-familiar grocery super-market was introduced by an independent merchant, it has been developed by the chains to a point where it normally stocks more than 2,200 items.

Nonrepeal of Arms Embargo Hastened War, Roosevelt Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Failure of Congress to repeal the American arms embargo in July, 1939, had much to do with the outbreak of the European war a month and a half later, President Roosevelt declares in the fourth article of a series appearing in Collier's magazine.

"I cannot say that he repeal of these arms embargo provisions would by itself have stopped the war," he wrote. "I do believe, however, that at least it would have been a strong factor in preventing the outbreak from occurring as quickly as it did."

The President said he was convinced that "Germany and Italy, both of which had spent so many years, and had sacrificed so much food and leisure and decent living and so many individual liberties to the task of building up vast stores of tanks and guns and planes, counted very heavily upon the fact that under our arms embargo law we could not sell a single plane or tank or gun to Great Britain or France once war was declared."

Because of that conviction, Mr. Roosevelt continued, he called a conference in July, 1939, of the Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress to urge upon them further the necessity of repealing the embargo.

"It appeared clear at this conference, however, and was so stated by the Congressional leaders, that practically all of the Republican members of the Congress would vote against repeal and that about 25 per cent of the Democratic members would," the President wrote.

He said he found that "this opposition was based upon the belief that there would be no war in Europe before the following January, when the Congress would again assemble in regular session and that, therefore, there was no need for immediate legislation. It was at this conference that Senator Borah of Idaho made the now famous statement that his own 'private information' was more reliable than that collected by the State Department of the United States, and that his own 'private information' was to the effect that there would not be any war in 1939."

Under the circumstances, the President said, he felt that it would be useless to insist upon the repeal legislation but declared that "I made it clear to them at the conference that the opponents would have to take the sole responsibility for the results of their opposition."

The approach of war was visible to him as early as 1937, the President reiterated.

His repeated warnings to the Nation and Congress were largely ignored, Mr. Roosevelt said, because "there were, unfortunately, many Americans as there were many citizens in other democratic nations throughout the world, who refused to believe that war was probable, or even that it was possible."

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Nye in Boston Calls Repealing of Neutrality Act Equal to Declaring War

America First Rally Draws Huge Crowd

Repeal of the Neutrality Act as proposed in a bill before Congress today would be tantamount to an American declaration of war, United States Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, isolationist leader in Congress, declared in Boston last night.

Speaking before a throng jamming Mechanics Hall in an America First rally, the isolationist Senator asserted "we are brought face to face with the challenge of war at a time when the Congress of the United States would vote by large margins against a declaration of war."

Sharing the platform with the North Dakota Senator was former Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, who said he "wouldn't sacrifice the blood of a single American boy to save the British Empire."

"President Roosevelt's War"

Charging that if the United States enters this war history will call it "President Roosevelt's war," Senator Nye laid responsibility for the development of the whole national crisis at the President's door.

"Starting with the President's 'Quarantine speech' in Chicago in 1937, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the President was counting himself licked in his battle with the depression, and was choosing to pursue a course that would let war be basic to our American plan and economy."

In an interview with newspapermen the Senator further emphasized this point. When asked if he feared Nazi-fomented disunion in the United States in event of a German victory in Europe, he responded that most of all he feared the chaos which was going to follow "this madness" as result of transformation of the American economy from a peacetime to a wartime economy.

Although special police details had been assigned to the Mechanics Hall meeting to stamp out ony disturbances, heckling was inconsequential. The audience was demonstrative, however, and cheered vociferously the names of Charles A. Lindbergh and Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

See Policy of 'Deception'

Both speakers attacked what they described as policy of "deception" being practiced by the Roosevelt Administration.

"The lords and dukes of England," shouted former Senator Holt, "are being entrusted with the secrets which President Roosevelt denies to the American people."

Asserting that the Administration had employed "a phony gasoline shortage" and a collection of aluminum when none was needed to arouse war fervor, Senator Nye declared: "This deception is for one low purpose—that purpose is to inject fear into American hearts."

Senator Nye denied that this is a war of tyranny against democracy, of slavery against freedom, and asserted it is simply a conflict "between Hitlerism and British imperialism." Then the Senator added that he had no use for naziism, communism, fascism, or British imperialism.

Tudor Gardiner, Jr., of the Boston Chapter of America First, announced that his organization will hold weekly rallies at Faneuil Hall, beginning this Friday night.

By a Staff Photographer

What $6,000 or Less Builds in Oakdale Community in Natick

This is the type of house being built by Sumner Hersey, using Life Magazine prize contest designs, General Electric equipment, 10,000-foot lots, and Fuller lumber. The red house (left foreground) was used as a model home, furnished by Jordan Marsh Company. Mr. Hersey no longer builds a house without first getting all the equipment on hand.

Natick Realty Developer Wants Defense Houses of Quality

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NATICK, Mass., Sept. 26—Sometime this week or next, Sumner Hersey, home developer here who has built about 200 houses in two years, is going to Washington, not only to "fight for my livelihood against the Federal policy of defense housing" but also to try and convince Federal authorities that in their efforts to provide shelter for defense workers "they are building the slums of tomorrow."

Mr. Hersey said today that he would call the attention of the Government to the claim of a 2,500,000 house shortage in the Nation and emphasize that defense housing needs provided the opportunity to take up that housing slack with decent, soundly constructed, low-cost homes of the type that he has been building in Natick for $4500 to $6000 on 10,000 foot lots.

Naturally, people will say that Mr. Hersey has an ax to grind, that he is looking for business that defense housing of the type proposed by the Federal Government for Boston will turn the business over to someone else. In one respect, that is true, since the Natick developer, like hundreds of his Greater Boston colleagues, is in the building business to keep a roof over his own family as well as supply homes for other families.

But Mr. Hersey's arguments are too logical sounding to be impelled wholly by selfishness. For when he says that he has been building well-designed houses on huge lots and broad streets well within the defense housing priority range below $6,000, he naturally wonders why the Government turns to the construction of cheap homes for defense workers of a type that after the defense emergency, will pull down the whole realty market.

Could Fill Housing Need

"For years," Mr. Hersey said, "everyone has been talking about the tremendous lack of homes reaching well into the millions. With the Government inclined toward defense housing at this time, we have the unique opportunity of filling that peacetime gap in housing, but not with cheap construction that will only have to be torn down after the war, or allowed to blight the neighborhoods of the future."

In the New England area alone, he said, the Government contemplates the building of about 30,000 defense houses. If these homes are not good standard construction on lots that meet the requirements of standard city plans for the future (and he seriously doubted that they would be) Mr. Hersey could see the glutting of future realty markets with unsightly homes "that will pull down the values on all properties in New England."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Hersey has been preaching sound, low-cost construction for many years prior to the defense emergency. Believing that there is an excellent market for individually designed homes in the $6,000 or less price range, he obtained some distinctive home plans from Life Magazine's latest home-designing contest, utilizing these for his Oakdale development in Natick.

Nails Hard to Get

The homes are set far back from the streets and given plenty of room on either side. A co-operative arrangement between the Fuller Lumber Company and the General Electric Company has made it possible to reduce prices on the best kind of equipment. Thus, Mr. Hersey has a well-planned, well-designed home community that falls well within the price range the Government seeks for so-called defense houses.

But despite these priority rights on equipment for homes, the Natick builder is beginning to feel the pinch. He tried in vain this week to add to his present small stock of nails, which he declared to be the most serious threat to future home building.

In conclusion, he stated: "I am not asking that I be given the right to prove that low-cost defense houses can be built attractively and quickly to maintain the standards of the future. All I ask is that these houses be built so as not to detract from the standards we have fought so hard to obtain up to now, and thus become drags on the market for 15 to 20 years after the war."

Seeks Less Limitation

The Boston Real Estate Exchange today wrote to the Director of Priorities in Washington asking that construction limitations on houses in the New England area costing more than $6,000 be not unreasonably severe.

Stating that the New England climate called for expensive heating systems and more serviceable materials than those required in many other parts of the country, the Exchange pointed out that price limitations here might very well come under the heading of "discriminatory action."

The letter said in part:

"There is a ready market today in a large part of our suburban area for houses costing over $6,000 above the land but new adventure in this field are at a standstill because builders do not know what limitations are likely to be placed on their operations and because lenders of money will not commit themselves in the present uncertainty."

U. S. Is Urged To Move Fast In War Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Sept. 26—"America must fight to win this war," Dr. Fred Engelhardt, President of the University of New Hampshire, told undergraduates and faculty as he asserted yesterday that "there is no other alternative if freedom and good-will among men are to be preserved for you and your children."

Stating that although this nation is not as yet fighting it is in the war, Dr. Engelhardt pleaded for America to "wake up. We sit on the edge of a veritable volcano and many of our good people do so with complacency, endeavoring to preserve an artificial sense of security based on a flabby, characteristic self-interest, wholly unaware that the very processes of their living may spell destruction.

"The enslaver of the world understands well that we reluctantly take the step that must be taken. He knows that if he can keep us divided only for a brief time longer he has little to fear. Time is now the essential factor to the preservation of our freedom and for the liberation of other peoples. Unless we move fast now we will be helpless."

Old Connecticut 5-Shillings Note Found Unpayable

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26 (AP)—An Iowa banker wants the equivalent of five shillings in legal tender from the State of Connecticut, but he's not going to get it because "the Colony of Connecticut" which issued the five-shillings note 170 years ago no longer exists.

Dr. Frank M. Anastasio, the State Treasurer, received the note and request for reimbursement from W. D. Short, President of the Northwestern State Bank, Orange City, Iowa.

The note was inscribed: "The possessor of this bill shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut, five shillings lawful money, by the 16th day of October, order of assembly, New Haven, Oct. 10, 1771."

"We can't redeem it, but I am turning it over to the state library," Dr. Anastasio said.

State Librarian James A. Brewster said he would pay $1.25 for the relic and put it in the state's historical collection.

Materials Lack Only Cloud In Bay State Employment Sky

The "employment" end of the Massachusetts labor "see-saw" still remains at an almost unprecedented high level, despite a slight dip just barely noticeable on the "demand-for-workers" end.

This tendency toward a "leveling off" has been due, in part, to the normal summer letdown, although it is generally felt that an increasing anxiety on the part of employers concerning shortages of materials is the more fundamental reason for this condition.

Expansions in the metal trades industry continue, and are causing a further drain upon the present available labor supply. New machine shops have been opened for defense production. And the urgent demand for qualified metal trades workers continues unabated, according to the August report on labor market conditions, issued today by the division of Unemployment Compensation.

Garment Workers Needed

The demand for skilled textile and garment workers grows more acute monthly throughout Massachusetts. There's also a great need for production engineers, draftsmen, machine set-up men, and similar supervisory and professional workers. In fact, such workers are no longer available in the open market.

However, by way of offsetting this steady demand for workers, there have been many layoffs, both actual and potential—for the most part caused by the curtailment of materials. Although the number of workers who have been actually displaced because of such curtailment is not as yet relatively large, the probability of wholesale layoffs seems generally recognized and feared.

In the Worcester area, a recent survey of about 25 smaller job machine shops disclosed that these employers would be forced to lay off about 1,200 highly skilled workers unless materials could be obtained.

Employers engaged in nondefense production also are feeling the shortage of materials. In Springfield, a number of companies, whose production facilities are not being completely used on defense contracts, already have been forced to make small layoffs.

In the Fitchburg area, practically every employer, with the sole exception of cotton manufacturers, says that if the present consumer material shortages continue to increase, some curtailment in his operations will be necessary.

Pinch of Shortages Felt

This pinch of material shortages, the report points out, will be felt not only among metal trades employers, but in such industries as silk and rayon, rubber, shoes, and paper. A recent survey made by the division of Unemployment Compensation revealed that about 1,200 silk workers may be forced out of employment during the next few months because of the silk shortage.

The Attleboro jewelry industry, which has received much publicity recently, probably will be able to continue present operations until December, when the supply of materials is expected to be exhausted, the report continues.

Against this darker side of the labor picture, however, there are many bright rays. In western Massachusetts cities, for example, the demand for general male labor is being met with extreme difficulty. Service workers, particularly domestics, also are being sought, with the supply practically exhausted.

Reports from all over the State indicate that present labor shortages exist in the metal trades and shipbuilding industries, the textile industry, the shoe industry, and in the service industry, especially among domestics and kitchen workers.

Women Find Opportunities

Two other hopeful signs stand out in labor conditions in the Bay State. For one thing, employers generally are relaxing their job specifications, with a universal disregard of previously fixed age brackets in the skilled occupations. For another, there is a growing tendency among employers to use women in jobs formerly held by men.

One Boston company, which formerly insisted upon a 60-year age limit, recently hired a 70-year-old worker. At Springfield, the Armory has increased age brackets of machine operators to a maximum of 55 years, and the Watertown Arsenal has raised the age limits on skilled machine jobs to 65 years.

The Springfield Armory is now accepting women workers on milling, drilling, and bench assembly jobs because of the shortage of men trainees. At Worcester, one firearms company has accepted women as bench assemblers, while two manufacturing concerns in the same area are planning to use married women on light manufacturing, packing, and other assembly work formerly performed by men.

Smaller retail establishments are beginning to replace men clerks with women, because of the difficulty in obtaining young men at the wages offered. Retail trade employers, on the whole, are anticipating difficulty in meeting their labor requirements for the coming Christmas period, a fact which is evidenced by the action of one large Boston department store in taking definite steps now to hire 1,200 extra sales persons for the holiday season.

Transition to Defense Work Keeping R. I. Industry Busy

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26—Another step in the transition of Rhode Island industry from civilian items, such as textiles and jewelry, to items needed for national defense was announced this week when workers in the old Alice Mill in Woonsocket began turning out barrage balloons and rubber lifeboats for the U. S. Navy.

The old mill had been idle for many years when the U. S. Rubber Company acquired it several months ago. During the summer the company renovated the interior and installed new machinery. Meanwhile a staff of workers, 70 per cent of them women, were undergoing training at the company's plant at Naugatuck, Conn.

All the preliminaries were completed and production began this week. Deliveries will begin in a few days, the company announced.

The barrage balloons will be of two types, called U1 and D, which were designed by the Government. Similar to the balloons which soar over London and other British cities, they are intended to float at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 feet as an added hazard for enemy fliers.

Each balloon is 76 feet long and 28 feet thick and contains 30,000 cubic feet of gas. They ride at the end of stout anchor cables three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

The rubber lifeboats for the Navy will be made of several sizes to accommodate from two to seven men. They are made of rubber cloth painted orange for greater visibility. Larger ones will be equipped for outboard motors. Similar inflated rubber rafts have been used by the German army in the present war.

Still another item may be manufactured at the Woonsocket mill later on, the company announced. It is a one-man raft for aviators, complete with first-aid kit, collapsible oars and food. The raft is inflated automatically when a rip cord is pulled.

Other Plants

Many other Rhode Island plants, like the old Alice Mill, have also been converted to produce goods and weapons for defense.

Production of Johnson rifles for the Netherlands Indies is being stepped up at the Johnson plant in Cranston. Shipyards at Warren and Bristol are building small vessels for the Navy; the minesweeper Ideal was launched at Warren Boat Yards last Saturday.

Meanwhile, hidden behind the cloak of military secrecy, a number of Rhode Island plants have been building Oerlikon anti-aircraft guns for the British for the past few months. Several thousand of the guns are involved in the contract which is being financed under the lend-lease program. Production is scattered among several plants.

Designed by a Swiss inventor, who now lives in Rhode Island, the Oerlikon is a rapid-fire weapon using 20mm. shells. It is said to be useful primarily against dive bombers.

The Pontiac Division of General Motors announced last week that it would build a new plant at Pontiac, Mich., for manufacturing Oerlikon guns for the U. S. Navy.

Potato Crop

Ellison "Tarzan" Brown, Rhode Island marathon champion and former winner of the Boston marathon, is one of several Narragansett Indians helping to harvest the State's record crop of an estimated 300,000 bushels of potatoes.

"Tarzan" and his partner established a record when they dug 350 bushels in a single day last week.

Harold Tarbox, one of the larger growers in the Slocum section of North Kingstown, says the Indians are particularly adept at gathering the potatoes and if it were not for their help harvesting would be a problem.

Potato growing has come into sudden prominence in Rhode Island in recent years since it was discovered that the soil in the North Kingstown area was well-suited to spuds. Previously, except for the relatively small quantities raised in backyard gardens, potatoes for Rhode Islands tables came from outside the State.

By some quirk of economics, quantities of Maine and Long Island potatoes still are brought into this State to be sold while a large percentage of the Rhode Island crop is shipped away—to Long Island and Maine as well as to other sections along the east coast.

Indians Gather

Indians representing 20 tribes from many parts of the United States gathered at Charlestown, R. I., this past week to participate in exercises designed to keep alive their ancient tribal customs and rituals. Rhode Island's Narragansetts were hosts.

Roasts and Steaks of Beef, Cheaper, Appeal to Housewife

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers are a bit relieved today after a tour of the market places of Metropolitan Boston. Prices are still high, to be sure, and some items are even firmer than a week ago, but one chain system of retail stores pleasantly startled the market trade by announcing a drop of four cents a pound on some of their beef cuts.

Wholesalers say that meats in general are firm, with smoked varieties advancing, but that "a few items" are a shade easier for the moment.

Competing chain systems are expected to follow the example of the first one and drop their group of steaks and roasts to 31 cents. They have been selling at 35 cents. The group includes porterhouse, New York sirloin, bottom of the round, and cube.

Face of the rump also dropped to 31 cents in the same stores that made the cut on the steaks and roasts. Rib roast is 25 cents and chuck 27 cents in those stores.

Pork Remains High

Pork is high, with fresh loins for roasting as high as 35 cents in some stores. One chain system store group offers loins at 25 cents. Smoked ham is 33 cents in the chains, and cooked hams 37 and up, for whole or halves.

Legs of lamb are around 31 cents a pound, with forequarters 15 to 18 cents. Some stores offer veal legs as low as 21 cents.

Poultry offers a good buy, and, as if reminiscent of approaching autumn holidays, cranberries are in the market from Cape Cod at 20 cents a quart. Turkeys are 33 and 34 cents a pound for 15 pounds and up in some market stalls. Chain and cut-price stores offer turkeys as low as 29 cents, and from these figures they range up to 42 cents a pound. Chicken ranges from 23 to 45 cents a pound, and fowl 25 to 32 cents.

Seafood is plentiful and prices are attractive, particularly to those shoppers who must stretch the food budget in line with the rise in meats and other foods. Cod and haddock range from 12 to 14 cents in downtown stores, halibut is around 40 cents, swordfish 50 cents (season about over), fresh opened lobster meat $2 a pound, western salmon 27 to 40 cents, oysters 29 to 40 cents a pint, and small mackerel 6 cents a pound.

Scallops in Market

Rhode Island scallops are in the market at 70 to 75 cents a quart. Cured fish is selling at higher levels for some cuts of cod. Middle, side and bits are the cuts involved and the rise is 3 to 5 cents, to 35 cents a pound for middle cuts of salt cod, 28 cents for side cuts and strips, and 25 cents for bits.

In fruits and vegetables, California strawberries and raspberries are offered in some stalls at 30 cents a pint basket. Colorado Hale peaches are found in Faneuil Hall market at 75 cents a dozen. Apples are plentiful with Kings and McIntosh offered at three pounds for 25 cents in Faneuil Hall Stalls, and less in some of the chain stores and suburban markets.

Squash, both summer and winter varieties, seems to be in liberal supply, the summer type being usually two pounds for nine cents, and the winter three pounds for 10 cents. Green and wax beans are around two pounds for 19 cents; brussels sprouts 18 cents; cauliflowers 25 to 35 cents each; beets 5 cents a bunch, and tomatoes two pounds for 15 cents.

Civilian Defense Discussion Tonight

"Civilian Defense in Massachusetts" will be discussed tonight by Mrs. Herbert deRoth, an American woman who recently returned from England after three years' service as an air-raid warden, and who will speak at a big defense rally to be held in Brookline High School.

Other speakers will be J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety; Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham and Col. Natalie Hays Hammond. Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish will preside.

Lowes Resigns Harvard Finances

The resignation of John W. Lowes as Financial Vice-President of Harvard University was announced yesterday by the Harvard Corporation. At the same time the Corporation announced the appointment of John C. Baker, professor of business administration, as Associate Dean of Harvard University. Mr. Baker, it was said, will take over part of the responsibilities carried by Mr. Lowes.

Mr. Lowes has been serving as a lieutenant on active duty in the Naval Reserve Corps since March, 1941, on leave of absence from Harvard.

By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge Republicans Hold 'Open House' in New Clubrooms

Signalizing the official opening of what is believed to be the only Republican Clubhouse in a suburban area in Greater Boston, Cambridge G. O. P. members gathered at new headquarters, 1234 Massachusetts Avenue, last night. (Left to right) Mrs. George B. Rowell, wife of the Chairman of Cambridge Republican City Committee; Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who dedicated the new clubrooms; "Miss Massachusetts" (Betsy Sears Taylor), who is also "Miss Republican" and a member of the Young Women's Republican Club of Cambridge, pins ivory elephant on Mr. Cahill; Joseph S. Resendes, Assistant Attorney General and member of Young Republican Club of Cambridge.

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LIBERTY FLEET DAY

SEPTEMBER 27, 1941

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, climaxes an eventful week in American naval and marine history. The first of the Liberty Fleet ships is to be launched at Fairfield, Baltimore, at 12:30 P.M. (E.S.T.). Before the day is over 14 vessels, under the auspices of the U. S. Maritime Commission, will have slid down the ways.

The launchings will take place at eleven ports on two oceans and the Gulf of Mexico, from Quincy, Massachusetts, to Seattle, Washington.

MORE THAN 50,000 TONS IN FOUR DAYS

The week is a particularly eventful one for Bethlehem. Within four days its shipbuilding operations will have launched more than 50,000 tons of vessels: The battleship *Massachusetts* slid into the water on September 23, and on Liberty Fleet Day Bethlehem yards see the launching of the first Liberty Fleet vessel, S.S. *Patrick Henry;* the tanker, *Sinclair Superflame*, built for Sinclair Refining Company; and the cargo ship, *James McKay,* built for Lykes Brothers Steamship Company. Bethlehem has 76 vessels now building for the U. S. Navy. In addition, 93 merchant ships are scheduled for the Maritime Commission and other owners.

Bethlehem will have launched 41 vessels during the current calendar year. This is but the beginning of the "bridge of ships." The schedule for the Bethlehem-Fairfield Yard alone calls for the launching of one ship a week during 1942, and the combined yards will complete a ship on the average of every 3½ working days, including heavy naval vessels.

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BETHLEHEM LAUNCHINGS TODAY

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BALTIMORE, MD.

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JAMES McKAY

for Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. at Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc.

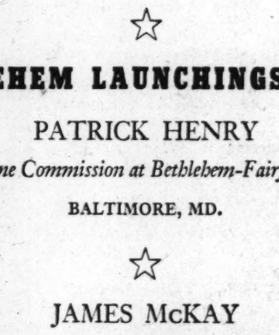
BALTIMORE, MD.

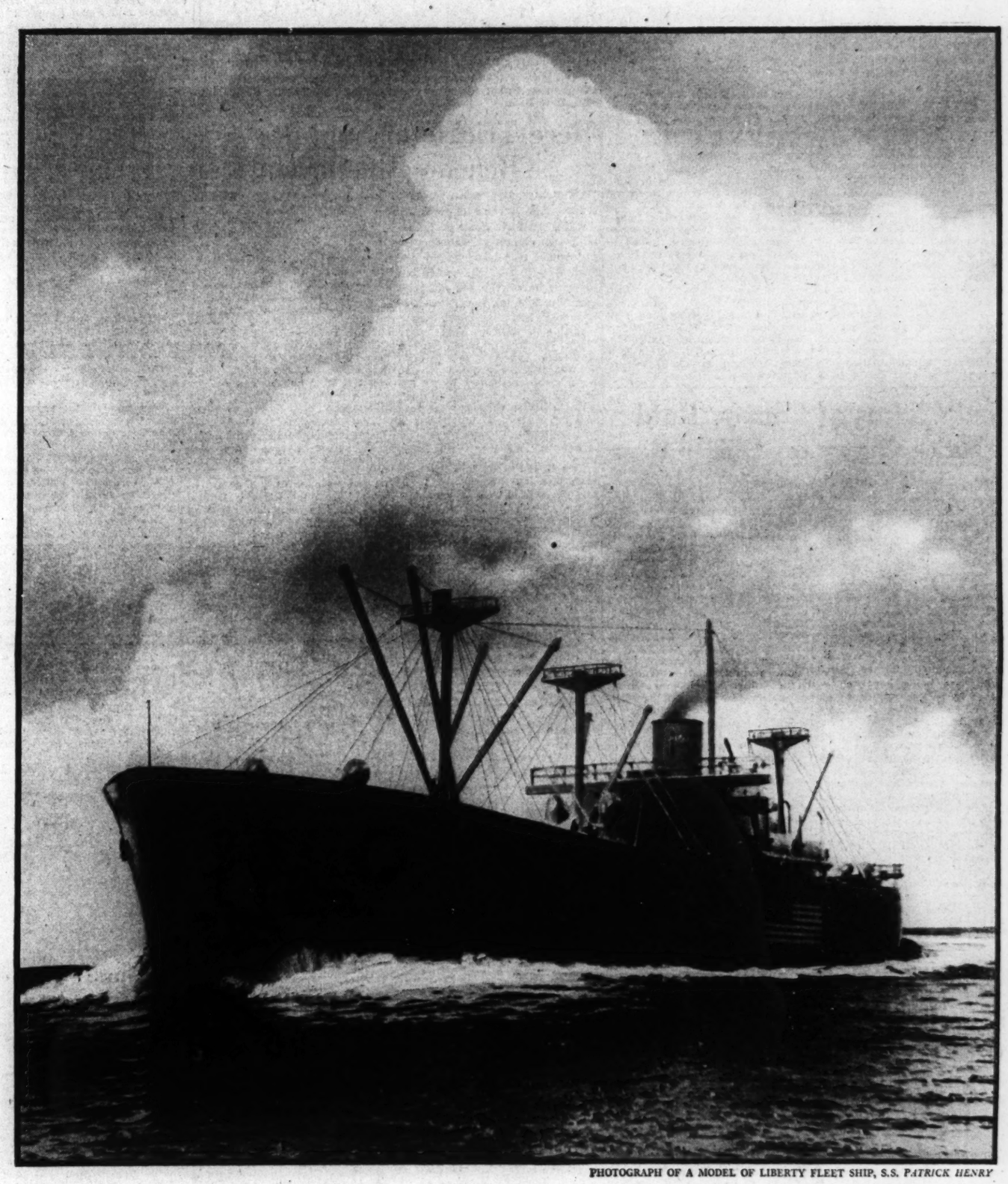
☆

SINCLAIR SUPERFLAME

for Sinclair Refining Co. at Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Yard

QUINCY, MASS.





PHOTOGRAPH OF A MODEL OF LIBERTY FLEET SHIP, S.S. *PATRICK HENRY*

OTHER LIBERTY FLEET DAY LAUNCHINGS

Name	Operator	Yard
JOHN C. FREMONT	*U. S. Maritime Commission*	California Shipbuilding Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
STAR OF OREGON	*U. S. Maritime Commission*	Oregon Shipbuilding Co., Portland, Oregon
SURPRISE	*United States Lines Co.*	Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Chester, Pa.
FREDERICK FUNSTON	*U. S. Army*	Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corp., Seattle, Wash.
ADABELLE LYKES	*Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.*	Pusey & Jones Corp., Wilmington, Del.
LOUISE LYKES	*Lykes Bros. Steamship Co.*	Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Kearny, N. J.
OCEAN VOYAGE	*British Goverument*	Todd-California Shipbuilding Corp., Richmond, Cal.
OCEAN VENTURE	*British Government*	Todd-California Shipbuilding Corp., Richmond, Cal.
ALCOA POLARIS	*Alcoa Steamship Co.*	Consolidated Steel Corp. Ltd., Los Angeles, Cal.
AFRICAN PLANET	*American South-African Line, Inc.*	Ingalls Shipbuilding Corp., Pascagoula, Miss.
STEEL ARTISAN	*Isthmian Steamship Co.*	Western Pipe & Steel Co., San Francisco, Cal.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

Pro-Axis King to Decide Bulgaria's Future Course

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Sept. 26—The unhappy position of Bulgaria may be judged by a speech of Premier Bogdan Philoff declaring that it was the duty of all Bulgarians to join those European nations who are now fighting Bolshevism and another speech by Minister of Interior Peter Gabrovsky saying that Bulgaria did not intend to enter the war against Russia.

During the many months this correspondent spent in Bulgaria last winter, Bulgarian politicians were saying: "We made a mistake in the last war. We paid heavily for it and have no desire to make the same mistake again. We hope to gain the territories we lost by the Treaty of Neuilly but we hope this injustice will be put right at the next peace conference."

However, only one man retains any great influence in Bulgaria today, and that man is King Boris.

During the last few years he has maintained a thinly concealed autocratic Government. The present Philoff Government is weak and has never had the confidence of the nation. It merely carries out the King's orders.

The King's Decision

Although King Boris has repeatedly professed pro-British and pro-American sentiments his policy has been largely dominated by the thought that the Bulgarian peasant movement, which is strongly pro-Russian, might one day move in opposition to his throne.

If Bulgaria cannot remain neutral, King Boris would hardly be likely to range himself on the side of the Russians.

Bulgaria indeed has been attempting to be friends with Hitler and gain advantages without paying the price. It is now learning that friendship with Hitler only means enslavement to German desires. Friendship with the Axis powers already has stripped Bulgaria of all its foodstuff and now Hitler, with a winter campaign in Russia facing him, wants Bulgarian Black Sea ports and Bulgarian soldiers to provide more cannon fodder on the Russian front.

Thus Bulgaria like Hungary and Rumania faces the possibility of being unwillingly harnessed to the Nazi war machine.

Donovan's Mission

A diplomatic secret disclosed to this correspondent by a highly placed official will explain one of the reasons why King Boris became pointed in the direction of collaboration with the Axis.

Ironically, the visit of Col. William J. Donovan, President Roosevelt's envoy, was one of the factors which finally made him take this decision.

King Boris, it appears, did not commit Bulgaria at his meeting with Hitler last winter, but played for time. The King had always felt that no good could come from the present war and he continued to hope for a compromise peace. With this idea firmly in his thought he looked to America for a possible mediator.

When Colonel Donovan during his visit told him that America, far from arranging any peace, was determined to help the democracies win the war by every means within its power, the King was both shocked and surprised.

He saw his one hope for a compromise peace disappear.

King Boris has always feared the power of Russia and he dreaded the menace of Communism should Germany be defeated. Thus, like any other European rulers, when pressed by the Germans to make a definite decision and forced to choose between Russia and Germany he leaned toward Germany as the lesser evil.

Latest reports from Sofia confirm that the Bulgarian ports of Bourgas and Varna are now manned with Nazi sailors and the small fleet is preparing for possible naval action.

Future events will decide how long Bulgaria can keep out of actual warfare.

Nazi Claims of Convoy Raid Raise Query on Dakar Base

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

A German announcement that heavy damage has been inflicted on a Britain-bound convoy "off West Africa" raises again the grave question whether the Nazis are using Dakar or other French African ports as U-boat bases.

Eleven out of a destroyer-protected convoy of a dozen ships were sunk, Berlin claims, adding that no less that seven German craft took part in the attack. British versions of the incident were still to come, as this was written.

There have been reports that a base of some sort has been developed, perhaps with the tacit "collaboration" of Vichy, on the coast of French West Africa.

The South Atlantic bridgehead via Dakar has been stressed by President Roosevelt as a danger point for the new world should it be placed at Germany's disposal. To Britain also the implications of the Nazi announcement are important. Its South Atlantic life lines, passing close to the West African coast, are second only to its North Atlantic bridge-of-ships.

Once London became convinced that German U-boats were using French or Spanish colonial waters in West Africa for refueling and refitting, the battle of the Atlantic would take a new turn, with the British on the aggressive to stamp out the danger regardless of what international toes they stepped on.

However, the Nazi South Atlantic submarine raids might have another strategic purpose, aimed as much at American "shoot-first" naval operations in the North Atlantic as England-bound cargoes from the south. If the German raids served to expand by hundreds of miles the defensive zones patrolled by American naval craft or forced the British to rush reinforcements southward from the North Atlantic area, they would have served well the Nazi purpose.

Assuming that the flotilla of U-boats concerned in the attack somewhere off the West African coast operated from German-held bases in continental France, not from West Africa, they traveled a long distance to the attack. It is 2,000 sea miles and more from the probable scene of action off the West African coast to German-occupied French ports on the Bay of Biscay.

Working in the closer waters of the North Atlantic that are the bottlenecks of war cargo traffic to England, the same number of submarines could logically expect to do greater damage in less time. Lacking bases in West Africa, no close U-boat blockade along British South Atlantic sea lanes could be maintained.

If there are no such bases, it follows that the raid was merely an attempt to decentralize British protective measures in the North Atlantic or that counter sea warfare measures against U-boats in the north are increasingly effective, forcing German undersea craft to rove farther afield for victims.

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Southern Publisher Warns About Apathy

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 26 (AP)—Characterizing "apathy" and "pre-occupation with 'business as usual'" as the greatest dangers that beset the American people, Col. Harry M. Ayers, publisher of the Anniston, Ala., Star, told a civic club here today that the apathy is born of the fact that Americans are "a race of headline readers."

The Alabama publisher, guest of the Rotary Club, advised observance of Newspaper Week (beginning Oct. 1) by reading "your daily papers from cover to cover during that week and continue the practice."

America, he said, should keep informed and should be prepared to put "every ounce of effort, to the exclusion of our personal affairs, into a forceful drive to stop Hitler, not only to save our own souls, our businesses and our liberties, but for the salvation of civilization itself."

British Send Planes to Turkey

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 24 (Delayed) (AP)—Four American Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes circled a hotel housing a German trade delegation here and landed on a near-by airport today just about the time it was learned that the Germans had declined to give Turkey warplanes under a trade agreement.

These planes, called Tomahawks by the British, were the first of a consignment of 36 released to Turkey from the hundreds now pouring into British bases in the Middle East.

The fleet planes arrived at a time when Turkey rapidly was approaching the hour when it must show on whose side it stands because of the critical phase of the German-Russian war.

Turkey, it was understood, had put fighter planes at the top of a list of things it wanted from Germany in return for vegetable oils and perhaps chrome.

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Two Routes to Russia

By a Staff Artist

From Persian Gulf Port of Bandar Shahpur

One goes via Teheran and Bandar Shah and thence across the Capsian to Baku; the other via Teheran and Tabriz, thence into Russia to Baku.

Mere Trickle of Supplies Reaches Russia via Iran

TEHERAN, Iran, Sept. 26 (AP)—British and Russian experts are working at high pressure to establish an effective backdoor supply route through Iran to the hard-pressed Russian armies but so great have been the obstacles that thus far the hoped-for flow of supplies has been only a trickle.

Informed persons said today that a few tons of Indian jute is all Britain has been able to send by this route. Since the Iranian Army ceased resistance to the Allied occupation a month ago not a single British cartridge has been sent across Iran to the Soviet, it was asserted. Russians here emphasize the urgency of the situation.

The British and Russians have been working intensely in Teheran to organize a combination ship-rail-truck system which would deliver a heavy traffic of war materials from the Persian Gulf to Russia over a route using Iran and the Soviet Caspian Seaports of Baku and Astrakhan.

The Russians are aware that the British are coping with a difficult task in supplying a big offensive army on the Egyptian Desert and other divisions scattered in Iraq, Syria and Palestine, and they have been assured that British tonnage would be diverted eventually to carry tanks, munitions and plane parts to the Iranian port of Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf.

Given a British-Russian reorganization of Iran's railways, freight could be speeded from Bandar Shahpur 800 miles by trans-Iranian railway, across Iran to Bandar Shah, Iranian port on the Caspian Sea. From here it could be transshipped by Caspian steamer on its final leg to Russia through Baku or Astrakhan.

An alternative rail route would take the goods to Tabriz, rail terminus in Northwest Iran, whence they would connect by rail with Baku or Batum on the Black Sea.

Rail communications in the Russian zone of Iran, in the north, are reported to have deteriorated in the past month because maintenance crews have fled or been unpaid because of the confusion arising from the Russian occupation. Only a limited amount of rolling stock is available anywhere in the country.

The British end of the transport program is under two representatives of the United Kingdom Chamber of Commerce and an army colonel. They are working with a Russian trade delegation here.

The British say that if the Russian situation develops as expected, enough shipments can be made through Iran during the winter to aid substantially the Red Army's spring preparations.

Roosevelt to Ask Changes

Continued from Page 1

President Roosevelt comes forward to confess that he made a mistake in approving the arms embargo legislation when it was first passed and to wish, in retrospect, that he had never signed it.

Mr. Roosevelt makes this confession in his article in the current Collier's Magazine during the course of a preface to his collected papers and addresses of 1939.

"Although I approved this legislation when it was passed originally and when it was extended from time to time, I have regretted my action," he writes. "I have particularly in mind that portion of the resolution which deals with the embargo on the export of arms and munitions and implements of war to belligerent nations. When I signed it on Aug. 31, 1935, I pointed out that this portion of it would require further and more complete consideration; particularly since situations might arise requiring more flexibility of action than it would permit, and that its inflexible provisions might conceivably drag us into war instead of keeping us out."

In his article the President holds that the refusal of Congress to accept his recommendation to repeal the arms embargo in July, 1939, "had much to do with the coming of the war when it did—less than two months later."

But it is interesting to note that when Mr. Roosevelt prepared this preface which was certainly several weeks if not several months ago, he was still holding to the view that "the entry of American ships into war zones" was undesirable and a threat to getting the United States into the war.

In introducing his all-out repealer, Senator McKellar spoke but a minute or two, and as the first open senatorial advocacy that an end be put to the most cherished legislation of the isolationists, it is an address of historic moment. The substance of Senator McKellar's argument is that the act does not operate to keep the United States out of the war but does operate to keep the United States from effectively helping to end the war. His words are worth recording. They are contained in these six short paragraphs from the Congressional Record:

"We made a mistake in passing the Neutrality Laws, as they have done no good and have merely cluttered up a situation that was already bad.

"Such a law is at war with our age-old policy of freedom of the seas. We have fought two wars in behalf of this policy, one with Great Britain in 1812-14, which we lost with the exception of the Battle of New Orleans, fought after a peace treaty had been signed; another with Germany, in 1917-19, which we won and then lost in the Peace Conference and in the Disarmament Conference in 1922; the Neutrality Law passed by Congress is in direct conflict with the freedom-of-the-seas policy which we have pursued for more than a hundred years, and is in direct conflict with all we hold dear concerning the freedom of the seas.

"Although the law is on the statute book, we are paying it virtually no attention, and no great Government should pass a law and then disregard it. This is one of the principal reasons why I voted to repeal the Prohibition law.

"Our adherence to this law in the Atlantic Ocean and then disregarding it in the Pacific Ocean is a policy in which no great government such as ours should indulge.

"In keeping the law on the statute book we are indirectly consenting to Germany's claim that she controls a part of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean.

"I do not believe that the Neutrality Laws will keep us out of war. So long as we keep them on the books Germany will, no doubt, regard them as full evidence that we are afraid of her."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, agreed with Senator McKellar that the Neutrality Act's passage was a mistake and reminded the Senate that he was one of six Republican Senators who opposed it from the beginning.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire argued that the "law was enacted under the whip and spur of the present Administration" but the vote shows that its main support came from the Republican side of the House and Senate.

While Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio contended that repeal of the Act would be equivalent to a declaration of war, Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York advocated its repeal on the ground that the Law surrendered rights which the United States had fought for and was "morally wrong."

Atlantic Isles Held Vital To Defense Plans

Continued from Page 1

fected the strategy and tactics of sea warfare, have caused these islands to enter more and more into the plans the United States has been forced to make.

Although the radio has rendered it unnecessary for ships to make port in order to obtain information, there are today many other profitable uses to which island bases can be put by those who control them.

Insofar as the United States is concerned, these islands, by reason of their geographical locations, fall into two distinct strategical categories. The Azores lie athwart the trade routes between North America and Europe, while the Canary and Cape Verde groups command the direct routes between South America and Europe as well as those leading from South Africa to Europe and North America.

Threat of Sea Raiders

The routes across the North Atlantic followed by shipping have been, as was the case in the World War, diversified, varying from well to the north to swing down to the vicinity of the Azores. The object being to prevent raiders patrolling any particular group of routes.

The occupation of Iceland by United States forces, with the announced intention of keeping the Western Atlantic clear of intruders, has lessened the importance of the Azores to the United States, because it would seem probable that the more southerly routes across the North Atlantic will be abandoned in favor of those which are more closely patrolled.

However, the United States is committed to preserving the status quo of the Azores, and to this end is prepared to prevent their being acquired by any power or combination of powers which would use them as bases for operations against shipping or to establish themselves closer to the United States.

Very possibly the recent assurances the Acting Secretary of State gave Portugal on the subject of its island possessions carried an unpublished reservation concerning the action that might be expected to be taken by the United States if a Nazi thrust at these insular possessions should be attempted.

The United States is interested in the future of the other Portuguese and the Spanish groups of islands primarily because of their importance with respect to the control of routes leading to South America.

The Madeira group can be discounted as of no particular importance, because Funchal, the only port of any consequence, is an open roadstead, but control of the Canary and Cape Verde groups is another matter.

Hitler is credited with having far-reaching designs on South America which, if successful, will imperil the safety of the Panama Canal, the United States and its outlying possessions.

Northwest Africa is, except for a fringe along the coast, a desolate waste which possesses no transportation facilities.

It is anticipated that any onslaught which the Nazis may make on South America will initially be projected and supported via Dakar, and control of the Canary and Cape Verde islands is essential for the protection of this truly stupendous overseas line of communication reaching from Europe to Dakar and thence across the Atlantic.

U. S. Interest in Islands

Consequently the United States cannot under any circumstances permit these strategically located outposts to fall into Axis hands.

International Law over a period of centuries had been forged into a well accepted code which prescribed certain principles that nations were expected to observe, one of the most important of which concerned the inviolability of neutral territory.

However, the Axis concept of International Law boils down to "might makes right," under which precept neither Spain nor Portugal has any guarantee that their insular or continental territory is safe from Axis incursion, should it suit Hitler's convenience.

Both Spain and Portugal are at the mercy of the Nazis. In fact it is common report that both countries are swarming with Nazi agents. Spain is supposed to have been spared thus far because the population is on the verge of starvation, and Hitler's minions are extracting all needed materials under the present setup. Portugal is permitted to retain its sovereignty because it affords a convenient means of communication between war-torn Europe and the outside world.

But once Hitler decides it is to his advantage to overrun these countries, their neutrality will offer no impediment, and the moment the Iberian Peninsula is invaded, simultaneous thrusts at the islands in the Atlantic can be expected.

It will be easier to hold these islands than to take them, so possession will be an asset. Portugal is reported to have increased the garrison in the Azores. Perhaps the other islands have also received reinforcements.

The logical procedure is to so dispose our forces that in all the islands under consideration, United States Marines will have the "situation in hand" before German parachutists begin to drop out of the sky.

Doubtless the plans and disposition of forces required to effect this desideratum exist, but the details are the property of the Navy Department.

(The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.)

Keeping the Common Touch

Wide World

Queen Mary Shares in the Day's Work

The mother of King George VI of Great Britain is pictured as she pays a visit to a home for the children of soldiers' families in Southern England. Despite her advanced years, the Queen Mother looks extremely well and is apparently deeply interested in the children and those who are caring for them.

Role in Rearing a Better World

Continued from Page 1

the individual and attempted to abolish the rights of man."

He added that natural science was obligated to "satisfy the primary needs of man so that the essentials of life are recognized equally as part of the rights of man. . . . We must abolish both hunger and the sword as a means of forcing labor."

Little Faith in Committees

That there is a long way to go in reaching this goal of making the best use in the Government of scientific knowledge and invention was indicated by Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, who has worked for the British Admiralty, the War Office, and the RAF in the present war.

Professor Haldane declared: "Some at least of my advice has been accepted, but in no case did I make contact through the system of committees. In every case it was through my own effort." He continued:

"I am quite certain that many of my scientific colleagues know more than myself, but they are less pushful, and for that reason members of our forces are dying today whose lives could be saved if there were proper contact between authorities and scientists."

Co-operation Indicated

Nevertheless interest which the present British Association conference has aroused in highest Government quarters here is accepted as an earnest that statesmen will seek co-operation of natural scientists for postwar planning.

Further reflection of this is seen in the fact that among statesmen and diplomats taking a prominent part in the conference are the Czech President, Eduard Benes, the Russian and Chinese Ambassadors, Ivan Maisky and Dr. Wellington Koo, the former Republican Premier of Spain, Dr. Juan Negrin, and Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University.

Experts from the four great powers are being joined at the meeting by colleagues who have been working in Great Britain for several years, since their exile from Germany and Austria, and by representatives of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. The conference also will hear the recorded voice of Albert Einstein, German-Swiss physicist now working in the United States, and radiocasts by several Russians prevented from attending because of the war.

Wide Range of Discussion

Subjects to be discussed, with the chairman for each meeting, are "Science and Government," Sir Richard Gregory; "Science and Human Needs," Mr. Winant; "Science and World Planning," Mr. Maisky; "Science and the Public Mind," Mr. Wells; "Science and Postwar Relief," Dr. Koo, and "Science and Technological Advance," Dr. Benes.

In view of the present state of world affairs, there is an ironical significance to the fact that the British Association was founded over 100 years ago in imitation of a comparable organization then existing in Germany. But today the ideals and purposes which constituted the foundation for each of these groups have disappeared in Germany and flowered and reached fruition in Great Britain.

Others to Participate

British scientists who will participate in the discussions include Archibald V. Hill, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Physical Laboratory; John D. Bernal, Professor of Physics at Birbeck College; Sir John Orr, Director of the Rowett Research Institute; and Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of the Fuel Research Board.

Also Lord Hailey, former Governor of the United Provinces; P. Sargent Florence, Professor of Commerce at the University of Birmingham; Lancelot Hogben, Professor of Natural History at the University of Aberdeen, and Dr. Mervyn H. Gordon, who for many years has engaged in medical research on immunity and infection.

Address by Winant On Air Sept. 27

On Saturday from 1:30 to 2 p. m., D. S. T., the Red Network of the National Broadcasting Company will broadcast a speech by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, from the International Conference on Science and the World Order, being held in London by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Several speakers from the United States and England will participate in the broadcast.

Nazis Push Attack on Crimea

Continued from Page 1

extreme Eastern Ukraine, by Christmas.

Berlin admitted that the Russians were attacking heavily on the north central front, apparently in the vicinity of Velizh, 70 miles northwest of Smolensk.

Nazi military dispatches said great masses of Russian troops were storming German trenches on the east bank of the Dvina River but had been unable to break through.

In the same area, Soviet reports said the Germans had been routed with more than 2,500 Nazis killed.

On the Leningrad front, German dispatches pictured the old-time capital of imperial Russia as being slowly reduced to ruins as house-to-house fighting raged without halt in suburban streets.

Pressure on Leningrad

In Moscow, German pressure against Leningrad was acknowledged today to be growing steadily despite what were called colossal Nazi losses but the Russians declared the city's defenses were more than matching the vigor of the German drive.

Red Star, the Russian Army newspaper, again reported an increasing number of Russian counterthrusts outside Leningrad and said a series of battles had pushed the besiegers back from several advanced lines.

The German High Command announced that the destruction of the four Russian armies, reportedly encircled east of Kiev, was "proceeding relentlessly" and announced in a series of bulletins the capture of prisoners totalling 574,000 according, to the latest figure and 510 tanks.

Nazi Claims Denounced

The official Soviet Information Bureau denounced these German claims as a "fresh Hitlerite fake." Acknowledging German numerical superiority in the area east of Kiev, the bureau said:

"The Germans certainly plan to capture thousands of prisoners and hundreds of tanks. But this plan is still to be carried into practice."

Correspondents with the Finnish forces on the Svir River, east of Lake Ladoga, reported that the Finns had the Murmansk Railway under artillery fire in this sector.

British Spitfire fighter planes are being used against the Finns, who claim to have downed several of the machines but add that none of the pilots flying them could be identified as British.

The first Russian mention of British fliers in action in Russia came in a Soviet announcement that British and Russian fighter pilots operating together had bagged 26 German planes on one sector of the front. Seven of the downed German planes were credited to the British. The communiqué said the British and Russians lost one plane each.

In Moscow two men were added to the seven-man Russian delegation expected to open conferences soon with British and United States missions, now in Moscow, on the problem of supplies to supplement Russian resources.

They are Maxim Litvinov, former Foreign Commissar, and Lieut. Gen. Filip Golikov, who headed a recent military mission to Washington.

Pincers Tactics Used

Acting on the axiom of meeting fire with fire, the Red Army is employing against the Germans their own pincers tactics.

The Russians have several successes for these tactics, carried out by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's central forces.

Counterattacks have broken off a series of German spearheads in operations said by foreign military observers to be brilliant in conception, co-ordination, and execution.

The battle of Yelnya, Russia's greatest victory so far in this war, showed the Red Army at work with pincers. The Red Army took the city and objectives leading to it by encircling moves.

The Russians struck first at the village of Ushakovo, six miles north of Yelnya on the left flank of the German salient. They used pincers instead of frontal assaults throughout the 26 days' operations until the major objective was taken.

Ushakovo fell when Russians captured a hill dominating the battleground around the village and forced the Germans to withdraw.

The Red Army closed in steadily around Yelnya until the Germans abandoned the city on Sept. 4, retreating through a small bottleneck.

Paradoxically, the German capture of Yelnya southeast of Smolensk had been part of a pincers movement which threatened the Russians' rear and caused them to leave Smolensk after checking the German march toward Moscow.

The Russian counterattack at Yelnya, the left flank of the German bulge, was accompanied by a push against the right flank in the direction of Bryansk which folded the Germans back and straightened the Russian lines.

Similar tactics were used northeast of Smolensk, where the Red Army attacked toward Yartsevo and chipped off a smaller German salient.

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Newfoundland Echoes With Work on U.S. Bases

ST. JOHN'S Newfoundland (AP)—A sudden surge of United States energy is visible on this great rock-ribbed island that is a natural stepping stone on the air route to Iceland and Northern Europe.

Perhaps the best place to get a close-up of what is happening is at Argentia, on Placentia Bay, where the United States Navy is building a base.

Six months ago this tract was a lonely peninsula, with about 100 families living in the little village sprawled along the leeward side. It was a desolate-looking coast when the first contingent of Americans landed last January. They brought with them the 49-year-old Long Island Sound excursion steamer Richard Peck and built a dock to which she could be tied as a floating barracks for the first contingent of United States Marines.

Not many men came up from the States in the Richard Peck, which was originally built for festive excursions. As a floating barracks, she is now permanently nailed to the dock.

Temporary Quarters

To supervise the building of the new base, Commander R. V. Miller, officer in charge of construction at the naval air station, Quonset Point, Rhode Island, sent Lieut. J. W. Silliman to Argentina. In January and February weather, Lieutenant Silliman's first job was to launch the construction of temporary quarters in which the construction personnel could live—there being nothing suitable anywhere in the vicinity.

Today a construction camp the size of a small town stands on the peninsula. It is an American town, for it has its own United States post office, its own water system, its own telephone system, its own sewage disposal system, refrigeration plant, motion picture theater. A two-story barracks houses several thousand workers, and a steam-heating system still was keeping the buidings cosy in chilly mid-July.

In and around this construction town the permanent buildings and facilities of the base are taking shape: hangars, piers, boathouses, maintenance shops and garages, gasoline and fuel oil reservoirs, radio stations, barracks, storehouses, administration buildings, power plant and transmission lines, airplane runways, hospital, baseball diamond, theater and other recreation facilities, bombproof shelters.

The preliminary job of excavating and grading was in itself an enormous undertaking, and part of it still is under way. A large battery of power-shovels may be seen chewing at the landscape, removing the peat topsoil, eating away hillocks of rock and gravel, leveling off the ground.

Means Lots of Jobs

The Newfoundlanders are astounded, most of them pleasantly, for all this construction work means jobs, and more jobs are being passed out every day.

Not far from the Navy's base, a United States Army base is under construction. It seems to be under siege by an armada of some 60 or 70 fishing smacks. The fishermen and their friends are looking for construction jobs.

These jobs that are being taken by Newfoundlanders cause more satisfaction in some quarters than in others. The men who get them generally are gratified to note they are making more money than they have been able to earn in many a year. On the other hand, friends of organized labor point out that workers from the United States are being brought in for most of the skilled jobs, and are being paid at a higher rate than Newfoundlanders.

The Fishermen - Workers Tribune, mouthpiece of the Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland, argues that the Newfoundland Government is discouraging wage equality because of a fear that booming wages might cause embarrassment for Newfoundland's employers.

There is another side of the picture.

The Newfoundland Government is waiving the right to collect considerable revenue from United States sources through customs duties and taxation.

In accordance with the agreement reached by Britain and the United States last year, the United States takes over important land and water areas in Newfoundland—not for the duration of the war but for 99 years—and in those areas affairs are conducted just as though they were part and parcel of the United States.

Tariff Arrangements

Supplies brought into these bases from the United States, ranging from structural steel, lumber, plumbing fixtures and automobiles down to razor blades, pay no duty.

Moreover, all the trucks and automobiles brought to Newfoundland duty-free for the use of United States armed forces are operated on roads anywhere in Newfoundland without payment of license fees. The gasoline pumped into them at base service stations pays no Newfoundland tax.

This feature of the Anglo-American agreement was something of a disappointment here; but, as editorials in Newfoundland newspapers have pointed out, while the concessions to the United States may be sweeping, the emergency facing the British Empire is great enough to justify them.

However, nobody denies that money is pouring into Newfoundland from the United States as a result of the agreement. Money is coming in from Canada, too, as a result of the presence of Canadian armed forces on the island. This is reflected in the Government's recently published annual budget, showing a decided improvement in the colony's finances.

Canada's part in the defense of Newfoundland (it maintains garrisons here, and the Royal Canadian Air Force operates the huge Newfoundland airport northwest of here—said to be the biggest flying field in the world) may have a vital effect on the colony's future status. There has been some agitation in Canada for inclusion of Newfoundland in the dominion as a new province.

How such a move would affect the status of United States bases remains to be seen. In the meantime, any visitor from the United States who imagines that the spectacular swarming of his countrymen all over the place means the colony is practically a United States possession is quickly disillusioned if he spends a few days outside the actual United States bases.

He soon learns he is required to appear before the proper Newfoundland authorities and register as an alien.

Provinces May Leave Income Taxes to Ottawa During War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Formal agreements are expected to be made shortly between the Federal Department of Finance with premiers and treasurers of the provinces providing for the withdrawal of provinces from the income and corporation tax fields.

These sources of revenue would be exploited for the duration of the war by the Federal Government alone.

Conferences are being held this week with the representatives of the provinces individually. Each province has its special problems, and these must be taken into account in the agreements.

At the time of the Sirois Conference on Dominion-Provincial relations, Minister of Finance James L. Ilsley warned the provinces that war's demands would force the Federal Government to increase very substantially its levies in fields utilized by both federal and provincial tax collectors as well as to invade other fields hitherto monoplized by the provinces. In his budget last April Mr. Ilsley carried his warning into effect. At the same time the Minister in advices to the provincial governments promised that the Federal Government would compensate the provinces with an annual amount equal to the revenue which they received from these sources in 1940 if they would agree to vacate the income and corporation income tax field for the duration. The Minister's offer included the promise to the more needy of the provinces, of further aid to help them meet the costs of government.

The proposal was accepted promptly by five or six of the provinces. The others have since agreed in principle. No attempt was made to formulate agreements with the various provinces until all had accepted the idea. During this week eight of the nine provinces will discuss the special terms of their contracts, British Columbia alone being absent until some time next month after the election in that province has been held. The week's schedule of conferences has called for meetings with the three Maritime provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island on Monday, with the three Prairie provinces, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta on Tuesday, with Quebec on Thursday and Ontario Saturday.

It is not being suggested that it will be an easy matter to fix up all the agreements quickly. Federal and provincial auditors have carefully estimated the amount of compensation which will be due each province, but there is obviously a wide field for discussion in war's dislocation of some sources of provincial revenue, and in what services are to be considered "essential" in wartime. These questions are pertinent to discussions of extra amounts to be advanced to those provincial governments which have difficulty in covering their running costs.

It has not yet been made clear what final arrangement will be made on succession taxes. The Dominion is now established in that tax field.

The agreements now being made are wartime measures. When the war is over the various questions raised in the Sirois report will again come up for discussion whether or not the much debated report itself remains indefinitely shelved. In any event its is pigeonholed for the duration of the war.

Evacuee Children Reach New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—A group of 51 evacuee children from Unoccupied France arrived here Sept. 24 aboard the Serpa-Pinto, of the Portuguese Steamship Lines, for placement by the United States Committee for the Care of European Children in foster homes. The children, ranging in age from 7 to 15 years, are of several nationalities, and were driven from their homes in Nazi-dominated countries.

In many cases, parents of the children are in concentration camps in Occupied France or have passed on under the Nazi military machine. Several of the children have passports marked "heimatlos"—stateless—by the Nazi authorities.

This is the third group of continental children brought into the United States by the Committee and is the last contingent to come here until more money is raised for this work.

The group seeks funds to make possible the rescue of 600 evacuee children from Unoccupied France for whom homes in this country are available.

Massing of British In Egypt Reported

ROME, Sept. 26 (AP)—The newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia of Milan reported today that the British were massing large forces in Egypt and indicated that major operations against the Axis' North African forces might be emminent.

With the favorable season for desert warfare approaching, it said, considerable movements of British troops have been observed between the Giarabub and Siwa Oases, about 120 miles inland from the Mediterranean coast.

Nazis to Curb Stock Prices

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, announced today that a decree to be made effective shortly would compel the registration of all shares which have changed hands since the war began.

This measure, disclosed at a meeting of the Reich's Economic Chamber, was expected to halt what the Minister called "excessively rising" share prices.

The effective date of the decree has not been fixed but Mr. Funk already has forbidden banks to make loans for purchasing of mining stocks and colonial bonds after Oct. 31.

Mr. Funk's announcement said that business concerns would be encouraged "to invest their liquid assets and reserves in the Reich's treasury bonds."

Authoritative quarters, explaining Mr. Funk's action, said previous warnings against speculation had gone unheeded.

Wartime profiteering repeatedly has been called un-Nazi and many decrees have forbidden the unjustified increases in commodity prices and wages.

Advice Gains Momentum in Britain

Wide World

Motorized Bureau Aids Inquiring Citizens

Upper: Officials of Great Britain's National Council of Social Service handling inquiries in the Nation's first mobile citizens' advice bureau, which is being put into service to give information to persons in bombed areas. Lower left: The poster lists the services the bureau offers the public. Lower right: The bureau which will tour bombed sections advising the homeless where to apply for food, clothing and shelter. It was formerly operated from a horse box. The new unit was presented by the British War Relief Society of the United States. Photo passed by British censor.

Canada-Chile Trade Pact Scans Postwar Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Canada's empire privileges and Chile's special frontier relationships are respected in a trade treaty signed here recently by Foreign Minister Juan B. Rossetti and Commerce Minister James A. MacKinnon, who headed the visiting delegation from the Dominion. The agreement was negotiated within the week of the Canadian stop-over in Chile on its South American trade-promotion tour.

Canada has established direct diplomatic relations with Argentina, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced Sept. 24. Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon of Saskatchewan was named the first Minister to Buenos Aires, the Associated Press reported.

The Chilean arrangement rests on the most-favored-nation clause not only in regard to customs tariffs but also as affecting the domestic treatment of business. Canada recognizes Chile's right to accord special favors to border countries. Chile concedes the Dominion's economic ties to the British Empire.

Chile was the first American Nation to sustain the necessity of excluding from the most-favored-nation clause the privileges conceded to sister continental countries. The idea was to create certain self-interests among the ex-Spanish and ex-Portuguese colonies. It has not spread generally, but Chile has succeeded in making a reservation in several treaties for boundary states, which, it believes, is a step toward a future continental system.

Two Years' Duration

The Chile-Canadian treaty is of two years' duration and is renewable automatically for another year if not denounced with six-month's notice. It must be ratified in Ottawa by mid-October next.

Apart from the basic clause of most-favored-nation treatment, with the reciprocal reservations indicated, equal facilities are obtained in customs and import control as also in the restricted exchange regime. Chile obtains a free market for its nitrate and iodine. Trade in gold, silver, and armaments is exempted from the treaty's clauses.

No great increase in trade between the two countries is anticipated while the war continues, but the lull in normal trade has been taken advantage of by Canada to begin planning the closer economic relationships it desires with Latin America. Chileans see the significance of a Canadian trade mission arriving at a time when the Dominion is involved in a great war effort.

First Trade Mission

This first Canadian commercial mission to South America is composed principally of staff members of the Trade Department. Mr. MacKinnon was given special powers by Prime Minister Mackenzie King to execute treaties.

"At the end of the war," Mr. MacKinnon told Chileans, "our production will be very extensive, and we must look toward the future. And here we find the object of our mission, the prime motive of which is to investigate the future possibilities of future reciprocal commerce. In order to sell, we have to buy." He promised to recommend appointment of a permanent Canadian commercial representative in Santiago. He also indicated a possible visit of the Prime Minister as soon as the war situation permitted.

Chileans regard the treaty as signifying Canadian incorporation in American continental life, Foreign Minister Rossetti, commenting on the agreement, recalled that Chile, in past Pan-American conferences, expressed the desire for greater Canadian identification with New World affairs.

U. S. Port Warrants Needed

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Sept. 26 (AP)—The shipping controller of the Straits Settlements announced today that vessels of all nationalities calling at ports of the United States or its territories were roquired to carry United States Maritime Commission warants to obtain port facilities promptly.

Maritime Commission representatives already are stationed at Singapore, Manila, Batavia and other Far Eastern ports, from which increasing quantities of tin, rubber and other militarily-important supplies are shipped to the United States.

[The recently enacted United States Ship Priorities Act requires that all vessels—whether flying the Stars and Stripes or a foreign flag—must obtain a warrant from the Maritime Commission in order to expedite their docking, loading and unloading, fueling and procurement of other supplies at United States ports.

Lacking such a warrant, a ship might be forced to ride at anchor off an American port indefinitely because ships with priority warrants were keeping busy all the port's facilities.

The warrant-issuing authority gives the Maritime Commission broad powers over all shipping that touches United States soil. Indirectly it gives the Commission power to control freight rates since a warrant may be denied to a ship which the Commission deems is making unreasonable charges.]

Japanese Claim Big Gains Against Chinese in Hunan

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Japanese drive in Hunan Province has smashed four of seven defending Chinese armies and has encircled another, leaving only two now guarding the provincial capital of Changsha, Japanese dispatches claimed today.

Total size of the Chinese forces was not disclosed, but 300,000 Chinese were declared to be retreating along a 180-mile front, suggesting that even larger numbers were originally engaged in the new Japanese campaign against a city where they met disastrous defeat in the autumn of 1939.

Delayed Japanese dispatches said today that the main bodies of two Chinese divisions had been destroyed in hills south of the Milo River by Japanese engaged in a vast drive against the defenders of Changsha.

A Japanese force was declared to be within 18 miles of Changsha, Hunan Province Capital of 600,000 population, and 300,000 Chinese troops were pictured as in retreat on a 180-mile front.

Chinese sources admitted that Changsha was gravely endangered.

Japanese newspapermen in Shanghai said they had information that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself flew to Changsha Tuesday to take personal command of the defense, but there was no confirmation from Chinese or other sources.

The Chinese are putting up a heavy resistance, Japanese informants admitted, because Changsha is an important defense position midway between Chungking and the southern provinces which still are largely in Chinese hands. Moreover the Chinese armies are largely dependent on huge stocks of rice which normally accumulate in Changsha for distribution in the Chungking region and Southern China.

The Hankow-Canton Railway, on which Changsha is the most important station between the termini, is a vital means of distribution of this rice and other supplies.

Japan and Axis

TOKYO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Nobubumi Ito, Director of the Cabinet Information Board, opened the Empire's observance of the first anniversary of Japanese signing of the Axis pact by declaring today the alliance's primary objective was world peace and that Japan would retain its ties to this end.

At the same time the Cabinet adopted an emergency foodstuff program aimed at increasing production and cutting down consumption.

Coupled with a rise in rice imports, this would result in enlarging food reserves against the future.

Besides Japan's two crops of rice annually, the Government hopes to increase planting of wheat, barley, and potatoes by utilizing land now idle.

Measures to reduce consumption include mixing some starch from potatoes and sweet potatoes with flour and the use of substitutes for rice and barley in making sake and soya sauce.

Regarding Japanese relations with the Axis, Mr. Ito declared that, whatever the changes in the future and whatever the difficulties, "the spirit of the Three-Power Pact constitutes the keynote of our diplomacy and that will not be affected in the least by activities of third powers to alienate the three countries from each other."

Japan regards the pact as the foundation for creation of a new world order, Mr. Ito said, in which Japan is to take the leading role for East Asia.

The Axis anniversary observance was subdued, with only official functions scheduled and some pro-Fascist leaders silenced by Government order.

Nazi Ideals Taught In Croatian Schools

ZAGREB, Croatia, Sept. 26 (AP)—Children of German parentage will have ample opportunity to learn all about the Nazi way of life in German schools about to be established throughout Croatia by a special decree.

German schools will be erected wherever there are 20 or more German children within a radius of five miles. Auxiliary establishments will provide for others.

"Children in the German schools," the decree said, "will be taught in the spirit of their German birth and in loyalty to their Croatian home."

Australia Makes All Incomes Subject to Compulsory Loan

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 26 (CP Cable)—Prime Minister Arthur Fadden presented a record war budget to the Commonwealth's House of Representatives today featuring a system of compulsory loans applicable to all incomes. The budget placed estimated war expenditures for the year, to June 30, 1942, at £217,000,000 ($785,000,000).

Labor members, constituting the largest single body in the House, said they would suspend judgment until after a party meeting next Tuesday. The Coalition Government, which won a House victory Sept. 24 by a one-vote margin, is staking its existence on the budget vote.

Despite the large new burdens imposed on Australians the reaction in political circles were favorable, some describing it as the "most imaginative" and "most courageous" budget ever introduced in Australia.

Last year's Commonwealth war expenditure was £170,000,000. The compulsory loans, based on the plan advocated by John Maynard Keynes, economist, will carry an interest of 2 per cent and will be repayable by the Government after the war. They will be deducted from all incomes, progressing to 18 shillings in the pound, or 90 per cent, in the case of high incomes.

Provision for U. S. Aid

Provision is made in the war estimate for assistance under the United States lend-lease program. A total of £160,000,000 will be spent in Australia, and an additional £55,000,000 not included in the estimate of £217,000,000 will be spent to provide war materials for the United Kingdom and allied and Empire Governments. Most of this will be repaid during the year.

Taxpayers in the lower-taxed States of the Commonwealth will have a higher incidence of savings. In New South Wales an earned annual income, without dependents, of £150 will carry no taxes but compulsory savings will claim £11 and two shilling of it. On an income of £250 the federal income tax will be £6. 6s: The State income tax £8 13s. 4d. and compulsory savings will take £18 7s. 8d. Indicative of the sharp increase is seen where the income is £2,000. Of this the federal income tax will be £496, the State £196. 4s. 4d., while savings exacted will amount to £135. 15s. 8d.—a slicing away of almost 50 per cent of the earned income.

It is estimated that compulsory savings will yield the Government £22,000,000.

More Pay for Soldiers

Notable new items in the war expenditure listed are: increases in the pay of members of the fighting services, £6,500,000; shipbuilding, £1,000,000 for capital expenditure, £1,700,000 for construction; housing munitions workers, £1,000,000; development of local fuel resources including power alcohol distilleries, £800,000; capital expenditure on flax production £300,000.

Increased telephone charges and, a special surcharge of a helfpenny on postal articles, are expected to yield about £2,000,000.

The Prime Minister said that to meet the Government's desire against excessive banking profits, the banks have agreed to keep on deposit with the Commonwealth Bank such increases in their funds as are due to war finance.

Members of the fighting forces will receive an additional 15 cents a day, to be added to deferred pay. Wives of married men without children will receive an additional 52 cents. An unmarried private in the Overseas Army now receives seven shillings sixpence (about $1.65) a day, which includes two shillings deferred pay. A married private with one child receives 11 shillings sixpence, including a dependents' allowance of four shillings a day.

Australia Zooms

MELBOURNE, Australia, Sept. 26 (AAP)—Minister of Aircraft Production Lecke has announced that Australia will export $30,000,000 worth of manufactured aircraft next year. Various types, including bombers and advanced trainers, are listed in the manufacturing schedules. A large number of orders have also been placed for fulfillment in 1943. The planes will be exported largely to the eastern supply group for distribution mainly east of the Suez.

In Sydney it was announced that the largest airplane engine ever built in Australia has successfully completed tests. The engine is the first Pratt-Whitney twin row Wasp motor of radial type to be manufactured in the Commonwealth. It is rated at 1,200 horsepower and will be used in Australian-made Bristol Beaufort torpedo bombers.

Nazis Light Channel; Somebody's Afraid

LONDON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Germans have installed a powerful searchlight on the French coast which lights up the English Channel and the British shore, coastal residents reported.

Every clear night the giant beam spread fanwise across a 30-mile stretch of water. It is so bright that any boat on the Channel would be easily visible. Motorists on the British shore have been momentarily blinded by it.

The light is located south of Dunkirk and was first seen two weeks ago.

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U. S. Army Proves Self Lusty Orphan

The lessons, impressions and problems arising from the United States Army's mass mock maneuvers in Louisiana are of vital concern to civilian Americans as well as to Government officials and Army chiefs. In a series of articles of which this is one, The Christian Science Monitor presents a first-hand account of these maneuvers by its former Berlin correspondent who watched Hitler's legions roll over The Lowlands and France.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE ARMIES IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 26—Just two years ago the United States possessed one of the smallest, most useless armies in the world. Its total strength was only 120,000 men — a number which could almost be packed into a single big football stadium. Besides that it was only a skeleton army. Only a single division at Fort Benning was even remotely up to combat strength. The other units were scattered over the country or in outlying posts in small fractions of their allotted combat strength.

It was an army without training in modern weapons, and without weapons themselves. None of its high officers had had a chance to command anything resembling a modern army in size or quality since the last war. None of its men knew what it was like to function as units in a war organization.

Then Hitler descended on Europe and western civilization. Expansion began, slowly at first. Only after the sensational German victories of 1940 did Congress authorize selective service to swell the ranks and appropriate money in large quantities for equipment. That was only about a year ago. Since then the Army has been trying to convert itself into a real army comparable with what Hitler built over a nine-year period.

This month in the swamps and jungles and dust of Louisiana half a million men of this army went into simulated action in the first large peacetime maneuvers the Nation ever had—to try to find out how good it was, how far it had come in two short years and how far it still had to go.

Winner Not Important

It has been a test tube experiment of highly artificial character. The War Department advertised it in advance as a "free maneuver." But it wasn't. The thing was rigged in advance in such a way that the theoretical outcome of the simulated battles meant nothing. The first five-day phase was arranged with a small force of 130,000 men on one side which was told to take the offensive against a force of 330,000 men. This might have been a test had all the modern equipment been given to the smaller "aggressor."

But it wasn't. The attacking "Red" army was given the First Armored Corps, but none of the new antitank groups. It had inferiority in the air and all the parachute troops were given to the other side. Its final liability lay in the fact that its one asset, the armored corps, was rendered almost useless by the bayous of southern Louisiana. The water table lay only two feet beneath the surface of the fields over most of the area. The tanks had to keep to the roads, which forced them to operate as tanks are not meant to operate. With such a division of force the "Red" army would never have undertaken an offensive.

For the second phase the disproportion was increased. The "Red" army lost one of the two armored divisions and gained only part of the antitank forces and a parachute unit. Its numbers dropped to 120,000 against 340,000. It was given a defensive role, but it was merely a question of whether it could manage to survive 48 hours, or 72, or four days.

Hence it is impossible to say from the results of the maneuver that one part of the United States Army is better than another, or that the American armored divisions proved their equality with the German, or that the new antitank battalions constitute a real answer to tanks. But it did give the Army a chance to function in the mass. It put a severe test on ability of the staff to handle movements of troops. It tested engineering and communications and supply branches. It tested the physical stamina and the morale of the men. It tested the competence of the thousands of reserve and National Guard officers who had to be used to produce any army at all, regardless of their often appalling lack of experience.

Your Own Answer

And the answer is what you choose to make of it.

The isolationist will probably shout that the Army is still worthless—and will have plenty of good ammunition for their charge.

The enthusiasts will claim great progress—with equal justification.

The only fair thing is to take this new Army in perspective with due regard to the terrific obstacles it has had to face in becoming what it is and with equal attention to the very real weaknesses which must be overcome if it is ever to become an Army worthy of the Nation and the men in its ranks. It is, in fact, just about what one would expect under the circumstances.

It is an Army of superlatively high quality men, in physique, stamina and intelligence, led by an officers corps which at best is inexperienced and at worst incompetent, equipped with high quality weapons and materials in sadly insufficient quantity.

With experience, good leadership and plenty of equipment the soldiers in the ranks can become the finest any Army ever had. If and when they obtain these things plus the awareness of serving a worthy cause their morale will be excellant. Right now it is not too good in the absolute sense, but the weaknesses in morale are due to superficial things—not to anything fundamental.

Lack of Long Building

To view it in fair perspective it must be remembered that it lacks the long period of gradual expansion and intensive training which Hitler's army had, and also the intense competitive system for selection and advancement of officers which gives Hitler the finest corps in the world. Congress never made the training or gradual expansion possible in peacetime. And Congressional and local politics never permitted the selection of officers on a basis of proven ability with troops in the field.

Further, the Army is at the bottom end of the trough for the products of American industry. The Navy heads the priority list and the overseas beneficiaries of "lend-lease" come second. After their needs are met comes the Air Corps and finally the new Armored Force. Only what can be spared from these finally goes down into the real army itself, the army of men who walk and fight on the ground. And even at the bottom the distribution is unequal. In order to produce something able to take the field in emergency three divisions have been given first priority—the First, Second and Fourth. They must be fully equipped before any others. The great bulk of the Army, therefore, is still the orphan of the family.

But it is a sturdy, argumentative, earnest, hard-working, lovable orphan. It has done wonders with what it has and you can't live three weeks with it in the field without developing both a fierce pride in what these boys are accomplishing with so little, and a burning desire to see them get a better break. They deserve it.

Challenge Phase Entered At Senate Film Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona challenged Chairman D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho today to submit to the Senate the question of continuing an investigation by a Senate interstate commerce subcommittee of alleged war propaganda in the movies.

In an exchange, Senator McFarland served notice that he intended to ask the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities to look into the source of some charges laid before the Senate group, charges which Senator McFarland declared could only have the result of arousing race prejudice.

The Arizona Senator said he would object to any further questioning of the type indulged in by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire yesterday when Senator Tobey aired charges that the British Purchasing Mission here had put a ban on the employment of any person of Irish, German, or Jewish descent.

Senator McFarland said he was assured by British Embassy officials that there was no truth in the statement.

Senator Clark called James Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, to the stand to testify about a letter Mr. Stahlman had written Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America in 1938 complaining about alleged attempts of the movies to "censor" newspaper comment. The chairman said that the committee intended to summon Mr. Hays as a future witness.

Letter to Hays Read

Senator Clark read Mr. Stahlman's letter to Mr. Hays to the committee. It said that the advertising agency of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer had ordered the withdrawal of advertising from the Banner because of criticism by columnist Jimmy Fidler of the picture, "Marie Antoinette." A postscript added, however, that the advertising schedule had been ordered reinstated.

Darryl F. Zanuck, production chief for 20th Century Fox, told the committee the movie industry had been asked by the Government to make "training pictures for the United States Army" but denied that any Government representative has suggested the production of propaganda films.

He said the movies were only following the trend of popular thinking in producing some films dealing with anti-Nazi themes.

"To condemn the motion picture industry for dealing with subjects as timely, as vital and as important as the current upheaval in the world is to subject the industry to an impossible censorship," he declared.

Mr. Zanuck said the "unfairness of the method being" used at the current hearing was demonstrated by a charge he said was made by Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri that 20th Century-Fox had "sabotaged" a picture called "The Great Commandment" because the film preached peace and good will.

Mr. Zanuck said the film had played in 1,087 theaters thus far and had returned to the company only $33,000 of the firm's $200,000 investment in it. The public, he said, stayed away from religious pictures.

Statement by Willkie

In a statement handed to reporters, Wendell L. Willkie asserted that there was no question that the American people "have welcomed and approved pictures which portray the truths and facts about Hitlerism."

Supporting his contention that the movies were not spreading propaganda for war but merely following the trend of public thought, Mr. Willkie said that a survey of 40 "best seller" books dealing with international conditions in the last two years contained only four that were not anti-Nazi or pro-British.

One of these four, he said, was "Mein Kampf," his nomination for "the most powerful anti-Nazi literature in existence." Others he enumerated were Anne Lindbergh's "Wave of the Future;" Gottfried Leske's "I Was a Nazi Flier," and Rene de Chambrun's "I Saw France Fall."

Meanwhile, Chairman Clark arranged to place in the committee record excerpts from Mr. Willkie's testimony on the lend-lease bill early this year before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At one juncture in this appearance the 1940 Republican presidential candidate dismissed as "campaign oratory" his pre-election statement that this country might find itself in war by April, 1941, if President Roosevelt were re-elected.

Chairman Clark and Mr. Willkie engaged in a heated exchange at the close of yesterday's hearing when the latter challenged the Chairman's statement that Mr. Willkie had referred to his campaign pledges as "campaign oratory."

"I made no such statement," Mr. Willkie shouted into a microphone on the table before him. "When you say that you speak an absolute falsehood."

Later Chairman Clark conceded that he was wrong in linking the pledges Mr. Willkie had made as a candidate to the "campaign oratory" phrase.

Radio 'Hams' Lighten Rigors of 'War' By Sending Word Home for Soldiers

LAKE CHARLES, La., Sept 26 (AP)—All over the United States today radio "hams" — licensed amateur radio operators — are helping keep up Army morale by relaying free of charge over a vast network messages home from soldiers in the Louisiana war maneuvers.

Hundreds of messages, some as short as "I am well, hope you are the same," and some much longer, have been started on their relay since the maneuvers started Sept. 15 by three Lake Charles "hams" who get up early or hurry home from work to spend hours broadcasting.

Victor Canfield, a certified public accountant but a "ham" in his spare time, at his own expense has mimeographed message forms and left them for soldiers to fill out at various United Service Organization Centers here.

This was in keeping with a suggestions made by the Amateur Radio Relay League, official radio amateur organization for 58,000 licensed "hams" in the United States, which called upon its membership to co-operate in the relay as a patriotic service and morale builder for the soldiers.

Mr. Canfield and two other amateurs, Howard Leveque, Telegraph Editor of the Lake Charles American Press, and his brother, James Leveque, pick up the messages at the USO centers on their way home from work and then settle down to broadcasting, by voice and Morse code.

The relay works like this:

The message is addressed to a soldier's mother in Oshkosh, Tex. Since Lake Charles is not on any of the four main radio "ham" trunk lines criss-crossing the country, the message is relayed to a "ham" in Shreveport on the trunk.

The Shreveport "ham" relays it to a "ham" in a Texas trunk city nearest Oshkosh. If there is an amateur in Oshkosh, he receives the relay from the Texas trunk city. If not, it goes to the "ham" in the town nearest Oshkosh.

He in turn and at his own expense, if it is not too high, telephones the message. Otherwise he mails it.

The "hams" say 98 per cent of the messages usually reach their destination within 24 hours, although such delivery is not guaranteed since under the law "hams" cannot charge for services.

Resplendent in Autumn's Vivid Hues

Daniel Stevens & Co.

Dixville Notch in the White Mountains

With the Balsam Hotel in the foreground this New Hampshire area is rich in colorful foliage at this season of the year.

When Autumn Colors Splash N. E. Hillsides

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

New England's annual foliage season is beginning to creep down the mountainsides in a growing parade of varied and brilliant colors. The warm reds of the maple peer shyly from behind the bolder green of the hemlock. The golden yellow birch sweeps a gracious bow before the advancing brown beech. Above, an autumn sky spreads a velvety canopy of blue.

From now until mid-October, as Jack Frost strokes a multi-colored brush across the landscape, each day will reveal new and more brilliant colors in the woodland procession of riotous reds, purples, greens, browns, and yellows.

This is one attraction which New England does not need to advertise. Many vacationists carefully set aside a week of their holidays especially to witness this carnival of colors. Just when the trees will come out in their full color dress is a secret which they themselves only know. But anytime between now and the middle of next month reveals a good dress rehersal of what is to come.

People differ, of course, as to the best place to view the pageant. Your grandstand seat may be one of a dozen places and that particular vantage point may be just as good as the one chosen by a friend 20 miles away.

White Mountains

But most of us agree, that as far as New Hampshire is concerned, the White Mountain area offers a wide variety of opportunities for foliage spectators. The mountain ranges with their copious growth of trees are one vast stage set for New Hampshire's greatest pageant of the year. Anywhere in this area, whether the visitor be on the highway or on a mountain top he has a reserved orchestra seat for the symphony of colors as composed and produced by Jack Frost.

Perhaps it will be from one of New Hampshire's famous Notches that you'll view the foliage presentation. Maybe the Notch will be Franconia. Or possibly your favorite is Crawford, Kinsman, Evans, Pinkham, or Dixville. These, of course, are the best known among New Hampshire's Notches. Evens, the latest to be given much publicity, is not a long one nor has it been invaded by the over-night camp operator and souvenir salesman. It is spectacular in that it is free from billboards in its sharp ascent over the shoulders of two high mountains. In fact, its wooded route reminds one much of the Great Smoky mountains, as hairpin turn after hairpin turn are used to get the motorist to the bottom.

Another Notch, which as yet has been given little or no publicity, is Jefferson Notch in the heart of the White Mountains. This writer discovered it this summer and, after completing what he considered one of the most spectacular of all New Hampshire's Notches, immediately chose this place to view the autumn foliage pageant.

Jefferson Notch

Of those we talked with about Jefferson Notch, only a few had ever heard of it. Yet the Federal Writers Project, in their New Hampshire book of The American Guide Series, give it this mention:

"Jefferson Notch: a dirt road passing through some of the wildest mountain scenes of the entire region. It joins the highway leading from Mount Washington to the Base Station of the Cog Railway. The road is winding, steep, and narrow, but these are trivial inconveniences compared to the scene when the top of the Notch (3,000 feet at the seven-mile post) is reached and the rugged sides of Mt. Washington are exposed to view. Numerous swift moving streams cross the road, among them the south branch of Israel River."

The foregoing just about gives you an idea of the primitiveness of Jefferson Notch. From the time the ascent is started from the Jefferson side until you swing on to the Mt. Washington Base road you are surrounded by a beautiful wilderness of thick, leafy trees and rich scented firs and spruce. Far below spreads the Jefferson Meadows in crazy-quilt fashion. Starting the trip through the Notch should be from the Jefferson side as an unexcelled view of Mt. Washington lies directly ahead.

Vermont and Massachusetts, in particular, also are busy watching the advance of colors in their fall foliage pageant. The Bay State's Berkshires and Vermont's Green Mountains are rich in varied hues during these autumn days and many spend their weeks' holiday in one of these regions.

Foliage seekers have been assured by State officials that there will be plenty of gasolene for them to do their sightseeing.

Marshall on Hand to Note Result Of Chief Battle in Louisiana 'War'

WITH THIRD ARMY, Sept. 26 (AP)—The biggest battle of the Louisiana war games was in the making today with Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, on hand to see the windup of the unprecedented field exercises between the Second and Third Armies.

The maneuvers, the first phase held last week and the second which began two days ago, are training nearly 400,000 troops in the tactics of war, but everyone from general to private wants to see his side win.

The principal battle today developed in the vicinity of Peason Ridge, La., with the Second Army, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, assigned the mission of defending Shreveport in the northwestern part of the State. The Third Army, larger and with an armored division to match the punch of the enemy, was advancing from the southeast. Behind the movement were hours of serious study by Army commanders and night-long work by tens of thousands of soldiers, some hardened by years of experience, others only clerks and soda-jerkers less than a year ago. All in all, it was a concise picture of the American Army.

The Third Army commander, Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, ordered his reserves moved up in a position of attack.

Meanwhile, Louisiana's second largest city, Shreveport, bristled with guns and troops as municipal officials called on citizens for loyalty to General Lear as his outnumbered Second Army forces fought in a protecting semi-circle 50 miles away against the belated assault of the Third Army.

Stores were decorated with red bunting, automobiles bore red V's on their windshields and many of the 100,000 non-combatants in the southern metropolis wore red arm bands to bring civilians into the great war games on a large scale for the first time.

After drawing his front more than 30 miles away from the slow-moving advance of General Krueger, General Lear received orders last night from Lieut. Gen. Lesle Y. McNair to defend Shreveport—located in the extreme northwest corner of Louisiana.

The problem was the first defense of a large city since summer war games began in June and most of Shreveport's citizens joined in the morale of the make-believe war. As the Second Army extended its protecting arms from the front line into the city, the modern streets took on a martial air. Machine guns and artillery were set up at vital entrances to the town and steel-helmeted riflemen walked the main streets fully armed.

N. Y. City Short on Petroleum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The question of shortage or no shortage of petroleum along the eastern seaboard, dormant since a Senate investigation committee characterized reports of dwindling supplies as "unnecessarily alarming," flared up anew here today when Grover A. Whalen, appointed by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to study the gasoline supply situation here, reported to the mayor that there was a "real and serious" shortage of petrol. He lent support to the stand of Harold L. Ickes, Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator, that continued restrictions of gasoline consumption were necessary.

Mr. Whalen recommended a 10-point conservation program which he said would save this city's motor car and home owners $25,000,000 a year through elimination of existing wastes. He urged in brief: (1) institution of an educational campaign to emphasize need of conserving gasoline and oil; (2) reduction of parking congestion; (3) establishment of additional taxicab stands at every other street corner where private cars would be prohibited from parking; (4) establishment of testing stations for automobile engines; (5) elimination of special deliveries; (6) changing of the present method of gasoline rationing which uses July, 1941, sales as a basis to one giving weight to seasonal demands of each community; (7) that no further building permits should be issued for construction of filling stations during the emergency; (8) continuation of the 7-to-7 curfew; (9) issuance of medallions to those co-operating in conservation programs, and (10) discouragement of conversion of heating plants from coal to oil at the present time.

Mr. Whalen said that his efforts to locate the reported 20,000 idle railroad tanks had been unavailing, adding that several railroads had told him their lines had no idle tank cars.

San Francisco Store Picketed

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Emporium, San Francisco's largest department store, was picketed today and American Federation of Labor retail store unions threatened to spread their strike to 21 other major downtown stores to enforce their demands.

Eight unions are involved. The largest is the Retail Clerks' Union. The others are the elevator operators, building service employees and five culinary and waiters' unions.

The clerks demanded a general $4 weekly wage increase. Other unions sought closed shop agreements and improvements in working conditions. Negotiations were broken off Wednesday. The unions rejected an employer offer of a basic wage increase of $2 weekly.

Present wage scales were not announced.

Tank Cars Short

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—A shortage of 1,500 railroad tank cars below the present requirements of the petroleum industry was reported yesterday in oil company circles.

The shortage, it was said, was seriously hampering supply of gasoline and other petroleum needs to both the east and west coasts and to the South.

Oil experts said the tank car shortage indicated a huge rise in rail transportation of oil since J. J. Pelley, President of the American Association of Railroads, stated a few weeks ago that 20,000 tank cars were available to carry oil from the Southwest to eastern refineries.

Shipbuilders Adopt Anti-'Ism' Resolve

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 26 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations' Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America adopted after lively debate a resolution to "not condone Fascism, Naziism or Communism within its ranks" and to expel all members found guilty of embracing one of the "isms."

A few delegates at the union's national convention contended that Communism was a philosophy in which some workers honestly believed and that it should not be classed with Naziism. Some described Naziism as gangsterism, while others argued that both Communism and Naziism constituted gangsterism.

The union refused to listen to pleas for reinstatement from two former officials of Baltimore Local 34, who were expelled by the general executive board several months ago on charges of "espousing the cause of Communism."

Ohio Apples, Especially, Damaged in Serious Storm

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 26 (AP)—Ohio counted property and croo losses in the hundreds of thousands of dollars after a gale of near-hurricane proportions swept the State, causing at least one fatality and injury to scores of persons.

Hermon Mantell, Ohio Apple Association President, estimated damage to the Lake County apple crop at $100,000. Seneca County reported a 90 per cent apple loss and $50,000 damage to hay and forage crops.

Congress Urged to Speed Action on Price Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Donald M. Nelson, Executive Director of the new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, urged on Congress immediate enactment of a price control bill in testimony today before a House Committee.

Mr. Nelson favored a ceiling on farm prices but not on wages in the price control legislation, and supported Leon Henderson's contention for selective controls of individual commodities, rather than the Baruch program of a general price ceiling on all commodities.

The latter proposal might have been better back in March, he said, before some prices got out of line, but now it was too late, he thought, an dselective ceilings were the necessary alternative.

Opposes Wage Controls

As to wage controls he said:

"I do not believe you should enact legislation that cannot be enforced. What could you do—build a concentration camp for those who would not accept its provisions? I do not know how it could possibly be done."

"Unless you have a concentration camp, I do not know how you can enforce wages, arbitrarily set, which people do not want," he said.

As to farm prices, he felt a ceiling could be set.

"All my business life I have been opposed to price fixing," said Mr. Nelson, a former executive of Sears Roebuck, "but now I know of no other way of meeting the problem."

Speaking without notes, the witness urged a price control system, "if we are to avoid inflation which will completely destroy us."

Aid to Small Business

Mr. Nelson said the priorities system would break down unless accompanied by a price control bill. Price control alone, he felt, would not solve the problem, but it was one of the things "that had to be done." He said that small business in particular would be injured if prices got out of line. He favored the bill's enactment "just as soon as possible."

Representative Henry B. Steagall (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee, asked about hardships to small business already apparent. Up to the present, Mr. Nelson said, small business had, he felt, carried too much of the defense sacrifice burden.

"The mechanics of our whole system of priorities has to be changed to meet the previous handicap on small business," Mr. Nelson said, explaining that he had no criticism of earlier priorities' administration which was supplanted three weeks ago.

Mr. Nelson, a large, executive-type business man, spoke in a quiet voice in a persuasive, reasonable manner and made a favorable impression on the committee.

Subcontracting Problem

Sub-contracting has to be "forced," he said at one point; "it must be forced by someone who is on the job all the time." He said Floyd Odlum, now in charge of the contract work, had direct executive power to see that this was done.

Stimulation of production and equitable distribution of goods produced will aid small business. "I know the situation of small business is grave and acute and must be solved just as soon as it can be," he added.

Outlines New System

Mr. Nelson outlined a new priorities system in which three categories will be set up in relative importance: (1) defense areas; (2) essential civilian needs, like communications; and (3) less essential civilian needs. In allocating priorities under the new system, all of orders for the first group must be satisfied in an area before allocations are made to the other two categories. Heretofore priorities were intermingled in all these groups.

Only 20 per cent of civilian factories can be converted to defense factories, he said. But civilian factories must be protected, he said, in order to preserve the "free enterprise" system.

"In some way the wage problem must be met and solved," said the witness, when questioners returned to the issue of a proposed ceiling. He felt much could be done by approaching the matter as a problem of morale.

Explains Needs

Price controls should not be ended too soon after the emergency, Mr. Nelson said. There would be a tremendous pent up demand at that time, he said, and prices would whip-saw back and forth if all control were suddenly removed.

"I have never seen a business that was successful yet that was administered by a board," Mr. Nelson said, answering a proposal that price control be put under a board. An advisory board might be valuable but not an administrative board, he argued. Mr. Henderson has such a board now and has uniformly consulted it, he added.

Mr. Nelson said the public has not yet seen the full effect of retail price rises resulting from the wholesale price rises that have already occurred.

Biting Russian Cold Harbinger Of Heavier Raids on England

LONDON (AP)—As winter comes on the German Air Force may be expected to maintain only a holding force of fighters and light bombers on the Russian front and switch heavier bombers west for attacks on Great Britain, according to neutral air observers here.

Two reasons are given:

1. The biting cold, sweeping winds and deep snow of the Russian winter make large-scale air activity hazardous at best, impossible most of the time.

2. The German High Command, in view of the work of British sea convoys and United States patrols, is likely to turn once more to air attacks on British industry and ports.

Another theory widely held by British airmen is that heavy attacks on Berlin, Hamburg and other cities have awakened a desire to reply in kind.

These airmen agree there would be no great technical difficulties in shifting Germany's main aerial attacking strength. Airfields and supplies are waiting in Western Europe. Three of the four air fleets now operating in Russia could be in operation over Britain in 10 days after leaving the Eastern Front.

Parallel Strategy

About half of the German Air Force now is estimated to be in Russia. British pilots, however, have reported increasing numbers of German fighters over Calais.

A switch to a far-reaching long-term attack, to replace the swift, grandiose strategy of 1940, would be a counterpart of British strategy—blows delivered regularly at small but important targets; strong fighter sweeps to engage and destroy hostile fighters in a war of attrition; very heavy—up to 400 aircraft — attacks on certain selected industrial cities.

The Nazis tried daylight bombing in the summer of 1940 and were beaten off with appalling losses. But, they may try daylight raiding again, neutral airmen say. But they predict the Germans again would be unsuccessful unless they adopted the tactics which the Royal Air Force has been using in daylight raids on Germany.

These were formulated from lessons learned in the so-called Battle of Britain.

The Germans in those days came over Britain at about 12,000 feet, considered the best possible height for defensive fighter activity and antiaircraft defense.

Losses Minimized

The RAF, when it reversed the picture this summer, swept over the continent either very high—33,000 to 35,000 feet—or very low—100 to 150 feet.

No antiaircraft gunner can train his sights on a plane flying just 100 feet overhead at 250 or 300 miles an hour. Nor can a fighter attempt a dive on a plane at this height.

There have been British losses in this method, of course, but RAF observers term the loss of 20 per cent in 300 miles of daylight flying by slow, outmoded Blenheims in the Cologne raid, for instance, "excellent" in view of results.

Modern bombers operating at 35,000 feet are out of the effective range of antiaircraft and too high for complete maneuverability by any Nazi fighter except the Heinkel 113 which evidently was built especially for this kind of fighting.

If and when the Germans embark on this new campaign, the RAF undoubtedly will continue its present offensive against Germany. One air man said "We will throw more and heavier bombers into each raid until the attacks of 275 or 300 aircraft will be trivial."

The RAF is better equipped to repel an attack on this scale than ever before. A large quantity of fighters and bombers on hand is only half the picture. The other is the number of pilots trained in Canada, under better weather conditions than possible in England.

Also, there is a disposition in this country to ascribe much of the RAF's present prowess to the addition of American fighter and bombing planes.

Radio Links With Germany Revealed

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The government yesterday introduced testimony that a second "spy" radio transmitting set was operated near New York to give Germany information.

The first radio, discussed during three weeks of the trial of 16 defendants on charges of espionage conspiracy, was established and operated by William G. Sebold, a counter-espionage agent. It sent and received more than 500 messages to and from a German Gestapo station in Hamburg.

The government contend that several other defendants, including Axel Wheeler-Hill and Joseph Klein, operated the second station and reported, among other things, ship movements in and out of New York harbor.

Roscoe Ammon, Engineer and radio salesman, testified that in July, 1940, Mr. Klein bought radio equipment for broadcasting outside both commercial and amateur bands and, according to Mr. Klein's specifications, "with a range of 3,000 miles."

Edgar Stover, director of Y. M. C. A. schools, testified that Wheeler-Hill had enrolled in a radio code class.

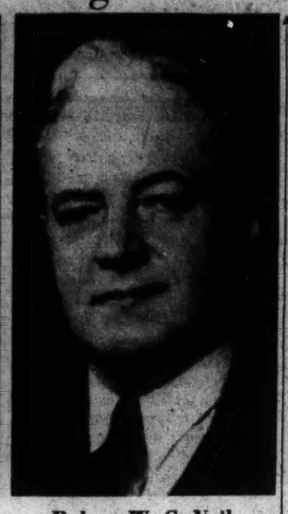
Airmen Sentenced For Aiding de Gaulle

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 26 (AP)—A Clermont-Ferrand military court sentenced four Captains and two Lieutenants of the French Air Force in abstentia today to be executed on charges of treason, desertion, and diversion of equipment after they went over to the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

'Serious' Reading Increased Since War

Miss Alice L. Jewett

Named Vice-President of the New York Library Association. She is Librarian of the Mount Vernon Public Library.



Robert W. G. Vail

Newly elected President of the association. Mr. Vail is New York State Librarian, at Albany.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 25—Librarians participating in the annual conference of the New York State Library Association here today reported that the present emergency had affected libraries in three ways: (1) Produced a general drop in circulation of books; (2) caused a sharp increase in serious reading, and (3) resulted in great demand for technical books.

The consensus was that the public had changed its reading from light fiction to serious books on technical subjects, Europe, South America and the United States.

The dwindling of circulation was attributed by Franklin F. Hopper, new Director of the New York Public Library, to the number of selectees drawn away from civilian activities and to the decline in leisure hours due to accelerated employment. He also reported a slackening of research studies save in fields directly relating to war activities.

Harold L. Hamill, Head Librarian of the Schenectady Public Library, whose city is now the center of a large new defense population, reported a heavy demand for technical books, listing welding, blueprint-reading, machine-shop practice and applied mathematics as the subjects most often requested.

"There has been an increase in the numbers of our borrowers," he said, "and although there is a decrease in circulation, we have found it is because our readers are borrowing more serious books and keeping them longer. Our fines are higher. I would say that the public is trying to understand the racial, social and political problems of the rest of the world and has foregone Westerns, mysteries and love stories."

Miss Juanita Kersey, of Oswego, said her library has been asked to meet a demand for books from Fort Oswego, an Army encampment, adding it was obvious that many soldiers are trying to continue studies interrupted by the draft.

Helmer L. Webb, Librarian of Union College, declared that student reading had tended toward an exploration of the fundamental, philosophic, political and social problems raised by the war, holding that the youth of today are going to know a lot more about this war "than my generation did in 1914-'18."

Nearly 200 delegates to the conference visited the Franklin D. Roosevelt and the James Roosevelt Memorial Libraries at Hyde Park yesterday afternoon.

Two Ohio Girls in Saddle 3,100 Miles From Upper Sandusky to Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—Two girls who'd rather ride than eat—and did for 40 hours—have completed a 3,100-mile horseback trip from their Upper Sandusky, Ohio, homes to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Myldred Bickham Binau and Miss Virginia Shumaker never had ridden more than 200 miles before. They came through nicely, although they wore out a dozen jodphurs, not to mention several pairs of boots and riding shirts.

They started their trek April 12 and are going to ride 20 miles more to Santa Monica today to reward their mounts with a swim in the ocean. En route they encountered a few of the hardships met by pioneers of the '49 days, although they followed paved highways.

Once their horses ran away. Crossing the Mojave Desert, they miscalculated their time and were without food 40 hours. They forded flood waters in Oklahoma. Sometimes they slept in hotels; sometimes camped out wherever they chanced to be. They spent eight nights under the desert stars.

Their most exciting incident occurred near Victorville, Calif. Their horses, Silver Queen and Painted Chief, a brown and white Arabian and Morgan, broke away. The girls hunted for them all night, in vain. In the morning, they hired an airplane to search them out on the Mojave Desert. The pilot found the horses and the girls resumed their journey.

He Carries His Own Steam Roller With Him

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 26 (AP)—You couldn't blame Dean Karl W. Onthank, personnel administrator, for being skeptical when an Oregon University student applied for a part-time job for himself and a steam roller.

But the boy meant just what he said. He had a summer job with a construction company that went broke and paid him off with the roller.

Reforestation Of Utah Slopes Progresses Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Such good results are already showing up in rehabilitation of Utah's forest rangelands as the result of a replanting program started several years ago that a United States Forestry Service official termed it "very remarkable" on a recent inspection of the lands.

Fires and floods previously caused great damage by denuding watersheds on the Wasatch Mountains, particularly in north central Utah. Extensive property loss, crop destruction and even loss of lives resulted.

The United States Forestry and the Grazing Services launched a program in co-operation with Utah agencies to build flood control structures and to replant many areas. The unusually heavy precipitation this year has caused the new growth to make exceptional development, and the vegetation on the once-denuded slopes makes a vast improvement.

Similiar efforts have been undertaken on desert ranges, and 20,000 acres will be planted this fall to various kinds of grasses to start vegetative growth again on regions that once were verdant but which have become badly worn out the last few years.

Another purpose of the replanting, which is proving valuable, is the restoration of watersheds to conserve more moisture supply to increase water run-off during the spring and to help fill storage reservoirs for irrigation projects.

Air Commission Members Named

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The State Department has announced the membership of a United States National Commission that will help prepare proposals for the permanent American Aeronautical Commission, created by the Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference at Lima, Peru, in 1937.

The permanent Commission will attempt to unify and codify internatonal and national air laws of the American republics.

President Roosevelt designated the following as members of the United States Commission:

Thomas Burke, Division of International Communications, Department of State, Chairman; Reed M. Chambers, United States aviation insurance underwriter, New York; John C. Cooper, Jr., Vice-President, Pan American Airways, New York; Richard E. Elwell, Civil Aeronautics Administration; Samuel E. Gates, Civil Aeronautics Board; Harold R. Harris, Vice-President Pan American-Grace Airways, New York; Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Col. John H. Jouett, President, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, Washington; Dr. George Lewis, Director of Aeronautical Research, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Dr. Ross A. McFarland, Harvard University; Capt. Denis Mulligan, Army Air Corps; Theodore P. Wright, Aircraft Branch, Office of Production Management.

Swastikas on Nazis' Arms? —It Doesn't Happen Here

BERLIN, Sept. 26 (AP)—The average Berliner believes that every German national living in the United States must wear a Nazi swastika in the same manner that Jews in Germany, since Sept. 19, have had to wear a large yellow star of David on their left breasts.

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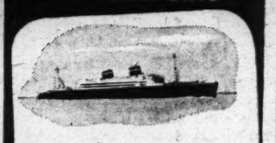

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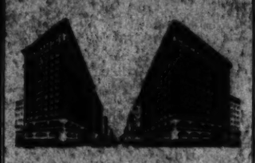

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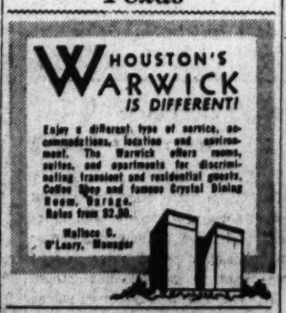

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'Viva O'Brien' at the Shubert — New Films — Radio Prospects

Diving and Dancing Found Prominent in New Musical

By L. A. Sloper

Vaudeville and burlesque seem to have contributed heavily to "Viva O'Brien," the new musical comedy which had its first performance at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of Sept. 25.

The show contains the two good singing voices of Marie Nash and Milton Watson, excellent Chester Hale precision dancing, sumptuous settings and costumes, and some high and fancy diving. The book is dull, and the humor broad and low.

* * *

The piece is slow getting under way, and the first few scenes are bogged down with plot and conversation. After that, things pick up, and there is a lively voodoo ballet for the first-act finale, and at the end a remarkable exhibition of diving by Pete Desjardins, assisted by Betty O'Rourke and by clowning Roy Twardy.

The music mostly sounds familiar, but there are some songs that you may hum on your way out, such as "Mood of the Moment," "How Long," and "To Prove My Love."

Among the dancers, Gil Galvan, Maria Lopez, and Tanya Knight stand out, and the chorus is pretty and graceful.

The story, such as it is, provides a double romance between Don José O'Brien (Russ Brown) and Lupita Estrada (Victoria Cordova) on the one hand, and Emilio Morales (Mr. Watson) and Carol Sherwood (Miss Nash) on the other. Mr. Brown is more comedian than romantic lead, Miss Cordova is presented as a Mexican spitfire, and Miss Nash and Mr. Watson contribute voices of more than musical comedy caliber.

* * *

But the pale romances are overlaid with much rough-and-ready comedy. Principal representatives of this wing are the three Diamonds, acrobatic dancers and tumblers, the aforesaid Mr. Twardy, and Tony (Oswald) Labriola, a gum-chewing comic posing as a professional player of the hind legs of a bull—it appears that under union rules, the hind legs may not become the fore legs until certain formalities have been complied with.

Other participants are John Cherry as an absent-minded professor of archeology, Ruth Clayton as a young woman who happens to be around when a dance is needed, and assorted lesser personages who include Roberto Bernardi, Cyril Smith, Edgar Mason, Ann Dere, and Adelina Roatina. But the swimming pool is perhaps the star of the show.

'Viva O'Brien'

Shubert Theater, Boston — Hickey, Hale, and Robinson present a novel musical comedy, "Viva O'Brien," book by William K. Wells and Eleanor Wells, music by Maria Grever, lyrics by Raymond Leveen, directed by Robert Milton, designed by Clark Robinson, dances by Chester Hale, costume designs by John N. Booth, Jr., Sept. 25-Oct. 4, 1941. The cast:

Jeeves	Cyril Smith
Emilio Morales	Milton Watson
Betty Dayton	Ruth Clayton
Manuel Estrada	Roberto Bernardi
Lupita Estrada	Victoria Cordova
Tom	Harold Diamond
Dick	Hugh Diamond
Harry	Tom Diamond
J. Foster Adams	Edgar Mason
Professor Sherwood	John Cherry
Mrs. Sherwood	Ann Dere
Senora Estrada	Adeline Roatina
Pedro Gonzalez	Gil Galvan
Don Jose O'Brien	Russ Brown
Carol Sherwood	Marie Nash
Gateman	Hugh Diamond
Maria	Mara Lopez
Dolores	Tanya Knight
Ramon	Rudy Williams
Juan	Joe Frederic
Native carrier	Pete Desjardins
Zambrano	James Phillips
Boatman	Joe Frederic
Vincente, a matador	Gil Galvin
Rani	Tony (Oswald) Labriola
Ships first officer	Cyril Smith
Secretary of Mexican Consulate	Terry La Franconi
The Divers	Pete Desjardins, Roy Twardy, Betty O'Rourke

20th Century-Fox

Douglas Croft and Claudette Colbert in "Remember the Day"

Young Mr. Croft will make his screen debut in the film from the play by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning.

New Juvenile in 'Remember the Day'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood Letter

Hollywood, Calif.

That an eighth grade teacher may not always know what she has done for one of her small charges is the theme of Twentieth Century-Fox's new picture, "Remember The Day." This will be remembered as the play of the same name which played on Broadway, back in 1935.

The story of the play begins shortly after the turn of the century and attempts to recall the era when teachers still did their hair up in braids and wound it around their heads.

Claudette Colbert and John Payne will have the roles of teacher and combined manual-training-instructor-and-coach. The part of the eighth grade student will be taken by Douglas Croft, who until a few days ago was Douglas Wheatcroft.

The assignment is something of a plum, and would ordinarily have been given to Roddy MacDowell, the chief juvenile actor on the Fox lot—but Roddy is too recently from England, and just couldn't make his speech behave.

Young Mr. Croft, whom I found in a baseball uniform on an improvised field at the Uplifter's Country Club in Santa Monica, is a bright, personable, and altogether manly young student of 12. He told me that he doesn't know yet why he got the job, though he's mighty glad to have it. His home, he said, isn't very far from the big broadcasting stations in Hollywood, and he really took his first step toward the part when he was over there one night asking around for an extra ticket to get in and watch one of his favorite radio stars.

He got the ticket from a gentleman who turned out to be an agent aware of the predicament on the Fox lot over Master MacDowell's English accent. "Why not," thought this gentleman, "put an American boy in the role?" Why not, indeed; and from there on, according to young Mr. Croft, it was easy sailing. He took a test and he got the job.

"Is there anything else you would like to know?" he asked, as I was about to walk off the field and let Director Henry King get on with his picture. There didn't seem to be, so I shook my head. "Any time—you just ask me," said Mr. Croft.

The picture will mark another step up in the studio's plans for one of its most promising young men—John Payne. Payne isn't new in Hollywood, but he hasn't yet had the big opportunity. A Virginian, he took drama courses at Columbia, worked in stock for the Shuberts, and was signed by Samuel Goldwyn for "Dodsworth," after Goldwyn had seen him playing on Broadway with Beatrice Lillie in "At Home Abroad."

During a year with Goldwyn, Payne did three days' work. He then went to Paramount, where he did about eight days' work in the same amount of time. He next transferred to Warner Brothers and then to Fox, each time trying to get a chance to show what he could do; but there was still a lapse of several months before the last-named studio put him in "Star Dust" with Linda Darnell, which finally started him on his way.

Désiré Defauw

To be guest conductor with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

'Navy Blues' for Laughter

"Navy Blues" is the title of the antic maneuver at the Metropolitan which finds Jack Haley and Jack Oakie plotting aship and ashore. It is a funny picture, one of the best recent film musicals.

Whether the two comedians are masquerading as worried Hula dancers in Hawaii or making fantastic wagers on the strength of inside information (later proved to be unfounded), or trying to raise a dime for a hot dog, or explaining their individual and collective way out of innumerable scrapes, they preserve a furious pace. Lloyd Bacon has directed with enough energy to drive a battleship.

The story also concerns Homer Matthews, Seaman First Class, about to end his Navy hitch. Homer is transferred to the Cleveland, the Haley-Oakie ship. Cake (Oakie) O'Hara and Powerhouse (Haley) Bolton get wind of the transfer but not of the fact that Matthews—the best gun pointer in the navy—will be out of the service two days before the big gunnery competition. O'Hara and Bolton make wagers with somebody else's money, that the Cleveland will win the shoot. Upon learning the facts, they conspire to get Matthews to re-enlist.

Margie Jordan (Ann Sheridan) is enrolled in the cause. She wins the love of Matthews, played by an engaging, lanky newcomer, Herbert Anderson. Mr. Anderson is excellent as the hog-calling Iowan who is captured by Margie's charms and then, by a trick, is made to believe she was only acting a part. So in despair he re-enlists but loses interest in his work until Margie flies by in a naval plane and delivers a few hog calls in a tone of sentiment which only a hog caller will understand or appreciate. But it does the trick.

"Navy Blues" is raucous but lively entertainment, that contains several bright tunes, plus rough-and-ready assistance from Martha Raye, Jack Carson, Jackie C. Gleason, and the Navy Blues Sextet.

The companion feature, "Highway West," is a gangster melodrama in which the heroine discovers her husband is a bank robber. Thereafter the story tells of his capture, imprisonment, and escape, how he tried to force her to rejoin him though she had found a happier way of life, and how he was killed while trying to get away after a holdup and murder.

The film follows the usual pattern of such productions, with more emphasis on action than on finesse. Brenda Marshall, Arthur Kennedy, Olympe Bradna, William Lundigan, Slim Summerville, and Willie Best have the principal roles, the latter two with comedy assignments that have amusing aspects.

Screen News

Fannie Hurst has just been added to the cast of the latest of Columbia's international forum series. "Will Democracy Survive?" is the question to be discussed by her, Senator Claude E. Pepper of Florida, Rear Admiral Yarnell, former commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and Johannes Steel, news analyst. This is the third production of the international forum to be made this year.

* * *

M-G-M announces plans for six of its recent story acquistions. Judy Garland aand Marta Eggert will be starred in "Very Warm for May," from the Jerome Kern musical. "I Married an Angel," also a former Broadway musical, will be directed by Roy Del Ruth and will star Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

* * *

An autobiography, Donald Duck, called "The Life of Donald Duck," is being published by Random House.

Huberman Recital Set Back

The violin recital by Bronislaw Huberman, scheduled for Oct. 12 at the Gardner Museum, has been postponed. Jean Bedetti, cellist, will play instead on that date.

New Programs To Be Heard On Week-End

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A new program offering Mrs. Roosevelt as a commentator and a new forum entiled "Wake Up, America" are scheduled to be heard over the week-end. Football games also begin to make their seasonal air appearances.

The Sunday Evening Hour, with Lawrence Tibbett and Sir Thomas Beecham, in the first program of the season, the Screen Guild with "Meet John Doe," the Music Hall Symphony series, and "The Shadow" and "Bulldog Drummond" dramatic series are set to resume their place on the air.

Special features include talks by President Roosevelt, John Cudahy, Gen. George C. Marshall, and Graham McNamee. The latter will speak from the deck of the recently launched battleship Massachusetts.

Musical items listed include what is believed to be the first American performance of Haydn's "Mercury" Symphony No. 43, Chopin items by Artur Rubinstein, pianist, and the playing of a Mozart Concerto for Clarinet with Benny Goodman as soloist.

Tonight

John Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, on "Are We at War?" CBS-WEEI, 7:45.

Sir Thomas Beecham, conductor, and Jan Struther, author, scheduled to appear on panel of "Information Please"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Round table discussion on "Uniform National Defense Acts" at annual session of the Interstate Commission on Crime, at Indianapolis, Ind.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Adrienne Ames of stage and screen, among others, scheduled to appear on Bob and Betty White's "People's Playhouse"; MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Adolphe Menjou and Gloria Swanson to co-star in air version of their film, "Father Takes a Wife," on "Hollywood Premiere"; CBS-WEEI, 10.

Saturday

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, on "Leadership," at graduation of Fort Benning infantry training school, Ga.; NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Mrs. Henry A. Wallace, wife of the Vice-President, and Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, at launching of S. S. Patrick Henry, one of "Liberty" fleet, at Baltimore, Md., CBS-WEEI, 1.

Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to speak from Washington, D. C., on naval and "Liberty boat" construction, Graham McNamee to speak from the deck of the newly-launched battleship, Massachusetts, from Quincy, Mass., on "Defense for America"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Ohio-Missouri game, from Columbus, Ohio, Fort Pearson, commentator; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:45.

Boston College-Tulane game, from New Orleans, La., Marcus Bartlett, commentator; WEEI, 3:45.

Howard Barlow to conduct what is believed to be the first American performance of Haydn's Symphony No. 43, in E flat major ("Mercury"), composed during the Esterhazy period, also Beethoven's Contra Dances, with Columbia Concert Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Fritz Kitzinger to conduct final concert of current season of NBC Summer Symphony with program of Cornelius' Overture to the opera, "Barber of Bagdad," the rarely-performed Schubert Symphony No. 3, in D major, Smetana's "From Bohemian Fields and Groves," from cycle, "My Fatherland," and Strauss's "Emperor" waltz; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Artur Rubinstein, Polish pianist, to play Chopin's Scherzo in B flat and the Polonaise in A flat, in the U. S. Treasury program, "America Preferred"; orchestra under Alfred Wallenstein to play Chadwick's "Jubilee," from his "Symphonic Sketches" and the "Fêtes" Nocturne from Debussy's set of three; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Sunday

Forum, "Wake Up, America," to take up for first discussion, "What Would Be the Economic Consequences of Our Direct Participation in War?" with Philip F. La Follette and Dr. Alfred P. Haake; Fred G. Clark, moderator; Lowell Thomas, master of ceremonies; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in commentaries; NBC - Blue - WBZ, 6:45.

Edmund Lowe and Victor McLaglen of screen to revive film roles of Captain Flagg and Sergeant Quirt for air series, brought up-to-date; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7:30.

Music Hall Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee conducting, in tenth season, with program of Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture, Allegro Pathétique of Ernest's Concerto in F sharp minor, Op. 23, Ossy Renardy, violin soloist, and Enesco's Rumanian Rhapsody, No. 1; Jan Peerce, tenor, to sing "O Paradiso" from Meyerbeer's "L'Africaine" and Rossini's "Tarantelle"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, to be first soloist of opening Sunday Evening Hour; singing "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Héroïdiade," Strauss' "Mroning," and Schumann's "I Will Not Grieve"; orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham to play Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" Overture, Handel-Beecham's "Musette and Bourrée," Von Suppé's "Day in Vienna," Allegretto from Mozart's Second Divertimento, and March from Sibelius's "Karélia" Suite; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck and Edward Arnold to play their film roles for air version of "Meet John Doe" in opening program of "Screen Guild Theater"; Roger Pryor, director and master of ceremonies; Oscar Bradley's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Keep It Dark," a musical wartime revue, featuring Peggy Wood, Jessie Matthews, Edmund Gwenn, Mary Small, Ralph Forbes and John Hoysradt in skits and songs reflecting various phases of life in London; MBS-WAAB, 1:30.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, to deliver special message to young men of Jewish faith in the Army, in Yom Kippur program; CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

"Spirit of '41" program to bring program from submarine base, New London, Conn., CBS-WEEI, 2.

Maj. George Fielding Eliot to describe final phases of war maneuvers in Louisiana for "Headlines and Bylines"; CBS-WEEI, 7:15.

Benny Goodman to be soloist in the Mozart Concerto in A major, for clarinet and orchestra, with Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; also Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Tsar Saltan" Suite and Beethoven's "Fidelio" Overture, conducted by Nicolai Malko; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Sylvia Marlow, harpsichordist, to play the Andante from Gluck's "Orpheus" and Rameau's "Tambourin"; Rameau's Trio, with flute and cello; English folk songs by Brad Reynolds, tenor; NBC-Red-WNAC, 3.

Frank Black to conduct Bach Chorale, "Erbarm Dich Mein, O Herre Gott," and string arrangement of Mozart's Sonata No. 4, by the conductor, with NBC String Orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Lily Pons, soprano, to sing Hahn's "Could My Songs Their Flight Be Winging," and coloratura song, "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Albert Spalding, violinist, to play Fibich's "Poème"; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Gladys Swarthout to sing Gavotte from "Mignon" and Menendez's "Green Eyes," Ross Graham to sing Schuman's "Two Grenadiers," in "Family Hour"; both to sing waltz from Straus' "Waltz Dream"; "musical dramatization" to be story of Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony; CBS-WEEI, 5.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra to pay special tribute to half century anniversary of University of Chicago with program of Brahms, Bach, Mozart, and Carpenter; Claire Dux to sing air from Mozart religious work; Robert Wallenborn to be soloist in Carpenter's "Concertino," for piano and orchestra; MBS-WAAB, 10.

"New Frontiers in Education and Research" to be subject of University of Chicago Round Table, upon occasion of University's half-century anniversary; Dr. Robert A. Millikan to be one of speakers; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Group of bankers to discuss "Financing the Defense Program" in American Formu program from Chicago; MBS-WAAB, 8.

History of American gullibility to be traced in "Hidden History" play, "The Great American Fall Guy"; NBC-Blue-WBZ.

Career of President Roosevelt to be dramatized in final of special series, "These Four Men"; Bill Adams to impersonate the President; NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Monday

Judith Anderson and Burgess Meredith to be starred in second portion of "Cavalcade of America's" story, "Native Land"; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Tallulah Bankhead to play lead in "For Gallantry," story of wartime civilian heroism, in "Skies Over Britain"; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Myrna Loy and William Powell to co-star in comedy, "Third Finger, Left Hand," in De Mille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Lum and Abner," Arkansas storekeepers, to begin new series Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 6:30.

Lawrence Tibbett

Metropolitan baritone is to be soloist on the opening program of the season of the Ford Sunday Evening Hour, Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 9 p. m. Sir Thomas Beecham is to conduct the orchestra.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial— "Candle in the Wind," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic— "Native Son," produced by Orson Welles. Featuring Canada Lee. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth— "Mr. Big," new comedy by Arthur Sheekman and Margaret Shane. Produced by George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert— "Viva O'Brien," musical comedy by Chester Hale, Clark Robinson and John Hickey. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "My Favorite Wife." 2, 5, 8:10. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 3:35, 6:30, 9:40.

Fenway— "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland and Paulette Goddard. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:50, 9:25. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 1:35, 4:46, 8:05.

Fine Arts— "Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Carmen Amaya." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial— "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Kenmore— "Las Vegas Nights," 1:45, 4:45, 8:05. "Out of the Fog," Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:45.

Metropolitan— "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Arthur Kennedy. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:05. "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie, Ann Sheridan and Martha Raye. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Modern— "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Orpheum— "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains and Evelyn Keyes. 9:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 7:05, 10:25. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 10:40 a. m., 2, 5:20, 8:40.

Paramount— "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer, Olivia de Havilland, and Paulette Goddard. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and June Preisser. 9:43 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

R. K. O.-Boston— "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 10:30 a. m., 1:33, 4:37, 7:41, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:19, 6:13, 9:07.

Scollay— "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. "Flying Blind," Richard Arlen. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

South Station Theater— "March of Time." "The Man Who Changed the World." "Fitzpatrick Travel, Haiti." "Kennel Kings." "Meet the Stars." "Carnival of Rhythm." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery, Claude Rains and Evelyn Keyes. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20.

Telepix— "March of Time." "Those We Love." "Hollywood Happenings." "Aluminum and Defense." "Popular Science." "Indian Durbar." "It Happens on Rollers," cartoons and 20 min. news.

Trans-Lux— "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 11:08 a. m., 1:52, 4:30, 7:16, 10. "You Only Live Once," Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sydney. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Tremont— "Give Me a Sailor," Martha Raye and Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Private Worlds," Charles Boyer and Claudette Colbert. 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Uptown— "Lady Scarface," 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 5:55, 9:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 1:45 and 7.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Reluctant Dragon." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Ronald Reagan. "Horror Island," Dick Foran and Peggy Moran. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:50 and 6. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:10, 9:20.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village: "Hit the Road," with The Dead End Kids. 1:45, 5:05, 8:13. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:42, 6:47, 9:52.

Cleveland Circle: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen and Eva Cabot. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. 2 and 8.

University: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time," 3:55, 7:15, 10:35.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "Kisses for Breakfast." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Prisoner of Devil's Island." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:14, 9:14. "Dressed to Kill."

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglestan: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:56, 8:13. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick. 1:43, 7, 9:56.

Park: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "She Knew All the Answers," "They Dare Not Love."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:31, 9:45. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 4:05, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. "Three Mesquiteers." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, George Raft and Marlene Dietrich. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and Alan Marshall. 2:30, 6:18. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Milton Berle. "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Mystic: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susanna Foster." 1:55, 8. "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. 3:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 9:20. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Margaret Lindsay. 1:55, 7:40.

Orpheum: "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Horror Island," 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 3:30, 7, 9:50. "Passage From Hong Kong." 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:23, 6:38.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Mary Howard. 3, 9. "I'll Wait for You," Marsha Hunt and Virginia Weidler. 1:45 and 7:45.

Medford: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres. 3:45, 8:30. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keeler and Ozzie Nelson. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 3:15, 9:15. "Pot Beauty's Bake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver. 2:05, 8:05.

NATICK — Colonial: "Navy Blue and Gold," 3:35, 9:35. "Mata Hari," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich, George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "I'll Wait for You," 2, 8. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and A. Lee. 3:39, 9:25.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. Also selected short subjects.

QUINCY — Quincy: "In Old Colorado," William Boyd and Margaret Hayes. "Poison Pen," Flora Robson and Robert Newton.

Strand: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 2:04, 8:04. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Lionel Barrymore. 3:42, 9:42.

Revere: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 3:45, 9:45. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo and Lionel Barrymore. 2:08, 8:08.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen and Frances Farmer. "Hold That Woman," James Dunn and Frances Gifford. Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Betty Field. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2 and 8.

Central: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

Davis: "Playgirl," Kay Francis and James Ellison. "In Old Cheyenne," Roy Rogers.

Strand: "The Penalty," Edward Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," Leo Gorcey and Bobby Jordan. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Lady from Louisiana," John Wayne and Ona Munson. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 2:09, 7:34. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:32, 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "The People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. "Saint's Vacation," 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Strange Alibi," Joan Perry. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. George Murphy and Burgess Meredith. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich, George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Eternally Yours," Loretta Young and David Niven. "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. Continuous from 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis and James Cagney. 3:38, 7:58. "Romance of the Rio Grande," Cesar Romero and Richard Cortez. 2:15, 6:30, 9:40.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Also "ACCENT ON LOVE"
With Osa Massen and Geo.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—September 26, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

'Daisy' Harriman Attributes Her Success to Enthusiasm And Self-Discipline

By Inez Whitely Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To begin writing any story about a conversation with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman—the extremely poplar "Daisy," former United States Minister to Norway—is in its way almost as perplexing as standing before shelves in a library packed row upon row with fascinating volumes on your favorite subjects. There is so much of interest to choose from. Yet your final preferences must necessarily be limited.

I was thinking of that alikeness, and of the endlessly interesting stories one could read from the experiences of Mrs. Harriman as we sat talking recently in her New York office.

As she smiled across her desk at me, Mrs. Harriman, chic and distinguished in her simple black-and-white print dress, black suede shoes, and smart matching purse, did not in the least resemble her own amusing description of herself as she endeavored to follow the fleeing Norwegian government in their grim efforts to evade Nazi pursuit.

Had to Leave Quickly

"We had only two and a half hours for mobilization of the staff when we left Oslo. And between trips to the bombproof room, with German bombers whirring over us, one did not wait long to think of how one was dressed," she had said.

Even then, confronted with the frantic necessity of escaping from the Nazis, Mrs. Harriman hugged her sense of humor, along with her few portable belongings.

"I must say I did feel like something from an old picture-book of rescues in the Alps," she told me when we spoke of her escape. "There was a blockade, and beyond that barbed wire which ran from a steep hillside to the almost-precipitous bank of the River Glomma; and each of us had to be passed from one soldier to the other and squeezed around the entanglement. They slid our car slowly down to the edge of the river, and a few more soldiers went along with poles to fish the car out in case it broke through the ice."

Saved the Code Book

Another preoccupation of the dangerous journey which had its droll aspect was the size of the United States Code Book which she was vigilantly guarding. If she were to be captured—it was "far too large for eating, too bulky to be tossed unnoticed into the snow, and not easily burnt in a hurry," she said. "What did I do with it? I slept with it under my head and kept it constantly with me all the time, until finally we evaded the Germans and I was able to get it safely to Stockholm.

"Now, of course, I do not know just what I will do next," "Daisy" observed, as our conversation changed to other than war topics. "But I am occupied for the present with work for the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies—until the next step is clearer. I have always felt that 'what was mine' would come to me. I love the quotation: 'Have thy tools ready, and God will find thee work.'"

Genuinely Likes People

For years, Mrs. Harriman's name has been synonymous with astonishing personal popularity. And when you talk with her, it is easy to see why this is so; for it is very apparent that she has a sincere interest in others, and a warmth in her outgoing thought. Indeed it has often been said that "Daisy's" success has been largely due to the fact that she genuinely likes people for themselves.

When I spoke of this, she laughed as she replied: "You are much too kind. I think that it was probably my father's enthusiasm for people that accounts for any talents at all that I may have. He had a tremendous gusto for life; and I grew up with his love of people.

"When I was a little girl, my father would often quote Charles Kingsley who said that the greatest gift a child can be born with is enthusiasm. And Father would add: 'I am going to teach you the next best thing—self-control,'" Mrs. Harriman went on.

Stood Her in Good Stead

As she was speaking, I thought of how often she must have remembered gratefully her father's insistence upon these two qualities. It was no doubt due to her disciplined use of self-control that Mrs. Harriman was able to think fast enough to be of great assistance to her country in the extrication of the "City of Flint" from Nazi captors. And this same quality enabled her to be the first to report to Washington and the world the news of the German invasion of Norway.

It is also because of her retired British Army officer father's nicknaming her "Daisy Paisy" that no one ever calls her by her own name of "Florence Jaffray." "Daisy" she has always been both to friends (she has hosts of them everywhere) and to the press, with whom she is a great favorite because of her natural straightforwardness.

Shortly after she was three years old, Mrs. Harriman's mother passed away, and it was Father who brought up his three daughters (Grandfather also took a hand) in the sturdy masculine bravery he had planned for his sons.

Her Training as Child

When Father—a dashing Civil War Bermuda blockade runner in his younger days—said: "That's the way to teach boys to swim," the tiny Hurst girls, never "sissies," were tossed into the water from the dock of their summer home in Irvington on Hudson. (Washington Irving was their grandfather's neighbor and devoted friend.) And daily each small Hurst walked one-half hour carrying a book on her head, while she practiced a militarily erect carriage. This poised stride is almost the first thing you notice about Mrs. Harriman as she comes forward to greet you.

"You asked if Norway had any especial attraction for me before I went there to live?" She commented thoughtfully. "What I knew about it, I always greatly loved. Its fir trees and rocky coast often reminded me of happy days in Maine. It was easy to feel at home there, and of course the climate is marvelously invigorating. Then, too, I learned to ski—and that was fun.

"Every day there was something new and exciting to learn about Norwegian ways," Mrs. Harriman continued. "The longer I stayed, the more interesting it was. Besides the thrilling things in old Viking museums, there was always so much to study of present-day customs. I used to think of how those people all pulled together. One of the biggest things I saw in Norway was its practical democracy. In this the Norwegians seemed to have reached 'tops'; at least there were no visible class distinctions. Little commissions of experts and groups of ordinary people were always meeting to study better ways of doing things—how to feed people, keep families on their own farms, and avoid mortgages. They made me feel that when the people of a country will pull together as the Norwegians were doing, almost any good deed was possible. Even in milk marketing—their Farmers' Co-operatives, together with those of Denmark, led every other nation."

Women in Full Partnership

"Indeed I frequently noticed that wherever co-operation prospered, women seemed always to be in full partnership with their men," Mrs. Harriman observed further. "In Norway the women knew just as much about almost everything that went on—the crops, farms or businesses—as the men did. In short, the Norwegians, through constantly endeavoring to equalize both opportunities and burdens, I felt, were meeting social problems with a common sense worth copying.

"One of the innovations I found most interesting," she remarked, "was the Oslo Breakfast; and although free lunches are part of many American school board programs, I have often wished that it were possible for me to write about this Oslo Breakfast in such a way that it might become a plank in our own Defense Program. For to me it has always seemed a symbol of Norwegian aspirations for the future.

"Before the Nazi invasion, in every Oslo schoolhouse, during the first half hour of school, children breakfasted together before their studies began. The plan had been carefully worked out through several years of experimentation, to cover various useful purposes. It not only prevented any child from remaining underfed, but it aimed at a uniformly normal growth for the children of the nation—and a sort of fellowship; for each child began his day on an equal footing. Hands and faces were washed first; and perhaps, when necessary, gentle lessons in table manners were given to a poorer child, while many a richer youngster learned the need of unselfish thought. The menu was simple but wholesome—milk, wholewheat biscuit or wholewheat rye bread, rich cream whey cheese, and a raw apple or carrot. Not the grown-up idea of a delightful breakfast, but the children loved it."

Knew the Norwegians Well

One of Mrs. Harriman's hobbies is the collection of old needlework, of which she is an excellent judge; and among the many things in the Norwegian people she found admirable was their devotion to handiwork. "They seemed to have a sort of recognition that it was necessary not only for economy, but also to help them develop higher standards of living and individual beauty," she said. "In Norway, people who 'made things,' embroidery, iron work or furniture, commanded great respect. And many a Norwegian woman has thus been able not only to build a little house of her own, but also to have a larger life—to be admired for her art instead of becoming a nonentity, a public charge. There are very many older women who have kept their own independence well beyond their 'seventies,' because they were skilled knitters or basketmakers.

"Why, there was one community of valleys where the women cleared in one year alone over $32,000 by their knitting, all for American export. They made the most delightful mittens with lovely little reindeer designs on the backs. I collected loads of them, and made a report for the Department of State to pass on to the Department of Agriculture," she explained in answer to my question. "I felt then that I had seen many new vistas for solving a lot of our own problems; and I hoped to encourage a broadening of our own community activities, a deepening of pride in our own quilt makers and hooked rug makers, our own weavers and makers of mince pies and local good things."

Because she learned to speak sufficient Norwegian to give her more than a visitor's insight into their problems and personalities, Mrs. Harriman thinks often now of what she saw—not only of the women she grew to know but of the fishermen in one pleasant little village where she went in bitterly cold weather to go cod fishing with its fleet and learn how the people lived. And because she threw out her line with the rest, she knows how hard it is to haul in enough fish to make a living, especially with the present possibility of Nazi taxation of their depleted catches.

From Petsamo at the personal request of the Crown Prince, Mrs. Harriman accompanied Princess Martha and her children to the United States on the army transport "American Legion"; and ever since she has been endeavoring to make it clearer, by articles and lectures, how the honest forthrightness of Norwegian thought failed to make its peace-loving citizens realize the danger that confronted them in the proximity of German "commercial" planes and ships. Trustworthy themselves, they had not the slightest apprehension that the Norwegian frontiers would be violated, she has stated.

Mrs. Harriman plans soon to reopen "Uplands," her charming Washington hilltop home, where her famed Sunday night suppers have in the past included Republicans and Democrats alike—Senators, Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, and foreign diplomats (Winston Churchill was once a guest). It is safe to prophesy that once more Uplands will be the gathering place of the nation's leaders—men now bending beneath the cares and worries of this grave period we are living through. Once more at its dinner table and in its drawing rooms will be heard heated discussions between individual members of Cabinet and Congress. Once more, history will be made at Uplands.

This is the first of two articles on Mrs. Harriman. The second will appear in the near future.

Ira L. Hill's Studio

Drawn By Jean Appleton

"Daisy" (Mrs. J. Borden) Harriman, former United States Minister to Norway—whose escape from Oslo with the United States code book safely hugged to her has been one of the epics of this war—is now back in the United States busily at work as a member of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. In the above photograph we see Mrs. Harriman with her great-granddaughter, Florence Harriman Lewis (Daisy Second), in her lap, her daughter, Mrs. Harriman Russell, at her right, and her granddaughter, Mrs. John H. Lewis, at her knee—four generations. The drawing of "Daisy" Harriman at the right was made for The Christian Science Monitor by Jean Appleton.

Six Fascinating Fields for Women

(2) Industrial Design Presents Opportunities for Enriching Human Living

By Marey Babbitt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A greater beauty has come to America in recent years. We see it in the sleek motorcars that speed along our highways. We find it expressed in faster streamlined trains. We are conscious of it in more exciting store fronts, and in interiors which are changing the faces of our shopping and market places. We work in its midst, in more orderly offices furnished with flat-top desks, and quieter, more pleasing office equipment, or in factories supplied with more efficient and integrated machinery. We live with it in our homes, where new refrigerators, gas ranges, furniture, textiles, dishes, bring a more gracious comfort and satisfaction.

Certainly there are very few avenues which touch our daily living where modern design has not had a part in bringing this physical and esthetic beauty practically and economically to the people.

To the woman designer who can find true inspiration in the creation of beautiful forms for an electric iron, a typewriter, or a package, or any other useful object, who feels the deep cultural significance of this maturing art on the growth of America, the field of industrial design opens wonderful channels for enriching human living.

Remarkable Growth

A comparatively new profession, industrial design has had a remarkable growth. And possibly because it is new, the opportunities for women have been as great as those for men. Some ten years ago, out of such varied fields as sculpture, scenic designing, commercial art, advertising, came Walter Dorwin Teague, Norman Bel Geddes, Henry Dreyfus, Russel Wright, Raymond Loewy, and a handful of others, bringing their genius to mass-produced objects. The grace and harmony, the freshness and vigor which they introduced into everyday products struck a responsive chord in the consciousness of women buyers, who were hungry for these new and lovely forms. And at a period in America when a depression was dampening the spirits and temper of the people, at a time when money was painfully scarce, women gladly opened up their pocketbooks and bought—modern dishes, furniture, gas ranges, pianos, kitchenware.

Inactive manufacturers, whose poorly designed merchandise was gathering dust on the retail floors and shelves, woke up and hurried to engage talented designers in every sphere of industry. Thus the era of a conscious development of practical beauty began in America, and spread until today it embraces almost every phase of our daily living, and covers every corner of our nation.

Still Room on Top

Now, in an era of war defense programs, at the threshold of what promises to be an economic boom period, industrial design stands firmly entrenched. The people have had a taste of good design, and there is no turning back to outmoded forms.

Women like Virginia Hamill, Helen Dryden, Ruth Gerth, who have designed objects ranging from furniture, automobiles, kitchen equipment to boilers, have gone far in this field. But there is still plenty of room on top for the woman designer who has ideas and the talent to project them in beautiful and useful forms.

Women are becoming more consciously inspired with the knowledge that they bring to the profession a practical understanding of what the public wants—for the buying public is 85 per cent women. Out of her own experience, a woman designer knows what is needed in kitchens, in dishes, in furniture, in stores, in automobiles. Thus she stands in a key position to gear her designs to the tastes and needs of America's five million women consumers.

There is little if any discrimination against women in the field of industrial design. The largest manufacturing organizations in America employ women designers whose work meets the high standards demanded; and many leading industrial design studios prefer the careful workmanship, the tenacious attention to detail, the fine color sense which most women artists naturally possess.

Mediocre Talent Not Enough

However, let me solemnly point out that mediocre talent, as in all the professions, does not find a ready market. Hundreds of artists whose work lacks finish and distinction are daily turned away from design organizations. On the other hand, where brilliant young designers have mastered their craft, they are warmly accepted into the field.

Almost every large college and art school includes excellent courses in industrial design. How to develop rhythm, unity, proportion, fitness to function, style in product design; how to design a package for greatest sales appeal; how to style lettering; the emotional values of color; how dies are made; the construction of molds and plaster models; the fabrication of materials; the uses of plastics; the appreciation of textures; how design must be fitted into the production operations of manufacturing plants—all these phases may be learned.

Broad Vision Needed

But above and beyond the mechanics of the craft must be the student's broad vision of what the work really means in American development, and what she as an artist can individually contribute to this movement. You must understand that industrial design is part of the fiber and cloth of our living. You must strive to learn what the American way of life actually is, and how it exists in cities, towns, and small hamlets. For out of this knowledge will come the useful ideas for design creation.

Therefore do not wait until the course is finished to gain your practical understanding of design. Visit department stores, and both large and small retail stores. Note the changes going on in the design of pianos, furniture, kitchen appliances, textiles, dishes. What is new today may be old tomorrow. Study the new architecture springing up all over the country, the new equipment installed in homes and apartments, the new uses of synthetic materials. Keep alert, ask questions, dig deep into the basic roots of this new movement.

Build up a portfolio of designs which will prove that you are aware of the current design trends and that you can create in keeping with the times. This portfolio is your stock in trade, and it may well be your opening wedge into a cherished position. Every effort should be made to have it express talent, brilliance, fitness, and originality.

You need honest opinion on your design ability during the educational process. Seek out a well-known designer and ask his or her advice. If they have the time, designers—remembering their own humble beginnings—will be glad to guide and inspire.

Two Types

Essentially, there are two types of design temperament. One is the designer who is inherently a showman and salesman as well. She can fearlessly approach a manufacturer, make contacts, and sell the services of herself and her organization. If you possess this ability, nurture it. It is a valuable asset in dealing with industry, and the chances are you will some day head up your own design organization.

The other designer is the artist and craftsman. She likes to work mainly behind the scenes, to concentrate on the practical and art phases of the work, and to have only occasional contact with the client. Her job is one of organizing the design and guiding its development from sketch form, through model stage, and into final production. Such a designer is invaluable in a manufacturing organization or in a large design studio.

Opportunities Are Manifold

The fields for employment for the young designer appear to be manifold. They include free-lance design studios, and the design departments of manufacturers of automobiles, furniture, household and office equipment, glassware, silverware. Department stores, too, have their special design divisions, and supplier organizations, which produce containers, tin cans, plastic products, and dishes, also have need for fresh talent. While prominent designers are concentrated in the large cities, the manufacturing organizations are scattered all over the country.

Do not expect that right out of art school you can step into a top-rank position. But if you humbly and sincerely feel that you have something genuine to contribute and are willing to work hard for leadership and perfection, doors will open and the right opportunity will present itself. This has been the experience of those who are the leading artists today, and without a doubt it will be repeated in the experience of every inspired and conscientious woman designer.

Helpful books on industrial design include: "Design This Day," by Walter Dorwin Teague; "Industrial Design," by Harold Van Doren, and "The Art of Packaging," by D. E. A. Charlton.

Second of six Friday articles.

Mother-in-Law Job Can Be Pleasant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the hardest jobs of a woman's life is being a mother-in-law. A mother-in-law has so much to live down. But why do we have to be people from which our children want to escape? Is it because we never wholly accept our children as mature men and women? Or is it because we so earnestly desire to have them profit by the mistakes we have made? Is it impossible to be just friends with our children?

My own girls are not yet of marriageable age, but when they are, I don't want them to feel they must move to another city in order to escape from Mother. I want them to feel I am their friend, but not the pivot of all their affairs. I hope my children will "enjoy" my husband and me, as we enjoy his father and mother.

Cut Too Strong Ties

Parents who feel that they should come first in their children's lives are wrong, I think. Mothers, especially, are apt to make their lives revolve around their children. Then, as the children near the age when life gives them wings, the mothers resent their natural inclination to fly.

Cutting the threads which tie our children to us, comes early. We must accept this fact. A child's first step is one of these broken fetters, for the child is no longer absolutely dependent on its mother. It can walk alone! When the child first learns to cross a street alone is another of these. Going to school, another.

Marriage perhaps cuts (or should cut) the final thread which binds a son or daughter to the home. Wise is the mother who builds up invisible elastic links which are never really broken, yet which offer the child his freedom always.

Start Career Right

A woman begins her new career of mother-in-law either as the possessor of a new son or daughter, or as the loser of one she already had. A few weeks before my own marriage, I remember meeting a relative of the family I was entering with her only child. "Goodness," she exclaimed to my mother-in-law-to-be, "don't you hate to lose your son? I can't bear to think of Arnold's marrying."

I can remember even now the look of surprise on my future mother's face. "I have always wanted a daughter," she told her cousin smiling. "That is what I am getting. I shall never lose my son."

To my knowledge she has never regretted her only son's "rash" choice. In fact, as the years go by my mother-in-law and I grow closer. I am the daughter she always hoped to have. She takes the place of the mother I lost when I was a girl.

I suppose every mother hopes that her children will stay near her, but it need not be a requisite for a happy relationship. One of the most beautiful mother and daughter friendships I know of is retained in spite of the length of the whole country.

Perhaps it is harder to be a good mother-in-law when your children live near you. Perhaps. But if you make up your mind to a thing, distance will make little difference.

E. S. P.

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let's Have Two-Way Conversations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, Somerset

Taking my courage in both hands, I venture to mount the soapbox to plead for the return of the gentle art of conversation in place of the all too prevalent nonstop talker, and the perforce nonstop listener.

Among my many friends, all dear to me, are some whose company is a special delight, for we have had many previous evenings of "pleasant converse" on a real 50-50 basis, when the listener was as deeply interested as the speaker. There were quiet pauses for contemplation, and a complete absence of any apprehension that if we didn't rush in and shatter the blessed silence, another would step down before us.

We all know, perhaps, that slight feeling of trepidation which tries to seize us at the approach of a friend known for her (rarely "his," I must confess!) volubility and (alas!) choice of second-rate topics. Politeness forbids us from settling down to our own thinking while the stream of chatter runs on "regardless." But if we attempt to put in our oar, it is shoved aside by a rise in the voice and, by way of retribution, a reiteration of part of the recital.

I recall an acquaintance who shared a table in a boarding-house dining room with a group of friendly business women in a large Middle West city of the United States. We all liked and appreciated this friend, even to the extent of addressing her by a "pet" name; but after she had been to a movie, we were tempted to avoid dining at the same hour, for she would start to tell the story of the movie and never would pause until she had completed it to the last detail. By that time the meal also was over and no one had had a chance for so much as a "cheep."

On a recent Daily Features Page of the Monitor I spied a modest quotation conselling talkers to pause every half-minute or so to give the listener a chance to register reaction—assent, rebuttal, encouragement—or even to change the subject!

Nonstop talkers are usually delightful people, good-tempered, and enthusiastic. Just a little imagination, and an interest in the outlook and pursuits of the listener would result in two people instead of one enjoying the "conversation."

So give the other fellow a hearing and double your own pleasure.

I thank you for your kind attention and will now step down and "give the other fellow a hearing."

Bertha

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

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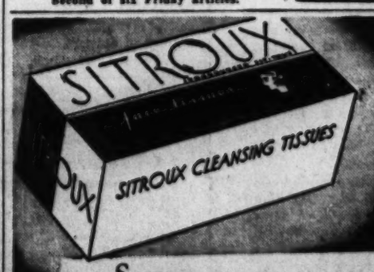

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The Home Forum

Golden Glory of Achill

THE FIRST TIME I went to Achill rain was falling, gusty driving Western rain. The train finished at the Sound and, as I whizzed along in a car across the island to Keel, the rain was flung against the windows in spattering drops. We went on for eleven miles along a straight road with the sodden bog on each side, till the sullen black mound of Slievemore, wreathed in mist, loomed through the rain. I should have been disappointed at the wetness of my reception. But I was not.

At Keel, lights gleamed from the cluster of whitewashed houses. A row of windows stretched from the post-office, looking like a twinkling village street. I soon discovered that all the lights belonged to the hotel which had been expanded in sections as required. Then I dashed through the rain into the big dining-room and saw the glowing heap of turf in the spacious hearth. I caught the smell of the turf which, all across the island, had given a faint rain-washed aroma to the air.

* * *

Two plain three-legged wooden stools, white and well-scrubbed, stood invitingly near the turf blaze and there I sat, looking round at the gaily curtained windows and at the bright simplicity of the room. Outside the storm lashed on, hurling its handfuls of rain against the windowpanes. The water blurred and ran down. Before it reached the bottom, a fresh spatter fell, starting the process over again. The wildness of the night made the room more cozy. A girl brought in a big wicker basket of sods, heavy and black. She set it down and built half a dozen round the gleaming pyramid that rose out of the gray ash. Then she drew the curtains across the windows, shutting out sight of the wild enemy which still raged.

For our meal she brought young delicious salmon, caught that morning in Achill Bay, and served so that it was as if a touch of the creamy surf still clung to them as they came from the sea. It was hard to leave the fire, but I found another blazing in my room.

* * *

In the morning I set out to look at the island. But now there was no rain. By a sudden change of mood, the sun shone out and the air sparkled. The Cathedral Rocks rose up with rugged grandeur at the end of a curve of sand, looking as if they were about a hundred yards away. Slievemore—the mountain barometer—was quite clear. I could see the shadows chasing each other on its slopes and even make out the cattle dotting its pasture. The gray ruined houses of the deserted village—built of unmortared stones—were plainly visible from the foot of the mountain. They looked eerie from a distance and were even more weird close up—like relics of some long-forgotten city.

Women and girls who brought the cattle up the slopes for a change of grass camped out in these ruined houses, and here I shared their tea and thick biscuits while listening to their talk. Many of the girls had been to England and Scotland as "tatie howkers." But some of the older women had no world outside Achill. They huddled into their thick black shawls and shared the shelter with gentle calves tethered against the wall. One old woman told me she had heard that de Valera had a grand Parliament up in Dublin. She talked about it indulgently, as one with no real concern with what was happening in that far-off land.

Descending from the slopes, I saw patches of waving bog cotton flagging the softer parts of the bog like danger signals. Further on, I reached fields where many wild flowers were growing among the grass. Colors dotted the background of green. Here and there gleamed a brilliant purple orchis, hung with glistening dew. These jewels of the field looked like rich amethysts. But the real amethysts had to be dug for around Achill Head. Children sometimes offered "blue diamonds" to the visitors. These "diamonds" were so blue that they looked like glass treated with indelible pencil. The amethysts I found, after long search, were like crystal faintly splashed with wine.

Standing out amid the loveliness of Achill were the clusters of yellow iris to be seen everywhere. By the corners of fields and in the middle of pools, these golden flags flaunted themselves on tall green stems, making gay designs. They edged the bog where the young people were busy cutting turf and loading it from the heaps into the creels hung on the little patient donkeys that trotted along the beaten paths. Big-boned horses came along the roads laden, too, with creels of turf or of seaweed while the riders, men or women, sat well back on their haunches. These horses by the seashore had an Eastern appearance, especially with a shawled rider. There is something camel-like about the Achill horse.

* * *

Down by the boathouse I found the salmon fishers, ready to start out for the afternoon in their big wooden boat, so different from the light currachs of the other fishermen which were turned upside down and weighted with stones to prevent them from being blown away. These were made of sugar or flour bags, tightly stretched on the wooden framework and daubed with tar. The curved shiny surface of the inverted boats make them look like enormous black beetles of a curious shape.

Soon I was initiated into the mysteries of salmon fishing. I admired the white teeth and rhythmic muscles of the oarsmen. We entered the street of the nets and I lent a hand to haul up the netting which seemed to extend for miles. As we tugged and lifted, spray blew in our faces and we were rewarded by gleams of silver as, first one, and then another of the magnificent fish were hauled in and the bottom of the boat began to fill up.

"How would you like to take that home for tea?" cried a salmon fisher exultantly, holding up a big fat gleaming fish by the tail in front of a young man who was just pushing off in his currach. But I thought it even more wonderful for a man to venture out on the sea in a tarred sugar bag, than it was for the salmon fishers to construct their underwater salmon town, with its intricate twists and turns to outwit the salmon.

* * *

I was anxious to go out in a currach and arranged with an old fisherman to go. When he told me the weather was too bad, I was disappointed, especially as the sea looked glassy calm. Then he said he was going to the mainland and I concluded that the story about the weather was only devised to put me off. His son and another young fisherman offered to take me out to where the gray ghostly outline of Clare Island could be seen on the horizon. We put off, ignoring a tiny three-cornered tear in the canvas of the boat, near the top. And the faint outline of the small island grew gradually clearer.

Suddenly a blanket of mist descended right over the cliffs, blotting out the small island and the coast of Achill. My fishermen continued to row, but they could see nothing from which to take their bearings. Then they tried to keep their position. But we drifted on and the mist still lay thick around us. My companions joked in low voices about taking me to America. But underneath their words was uneasiness, for it is no joke to be afloat in a sugar bag with no idea where land is. After a long period of uncertainty, the mist parted in front of us and we saw the small green flat-topped island of Achill just off the coast. We were so close to it that we could see the hole through the rock base of the island. The oarsmen were able to get their bearings again from this. They rowed and rowed while the mist cleared slightly, until we could see the boathouse with its nets raised high on oars to dry in the wind.

* * *

As we came in, I saw a group of old fishermen huddled in front of the boathouse gazing silently out to sea. In front was the man who had told me the weather was too bad. He did not say anything to me when I landed, though he looked at me reproachfully. But he and the others fell on his son and the other oarsman, abusing them fiercely. How long they had waited for us at the boathouse, I do not know. They may have been there a long time, for we had been out in the mist for hours till daylight had nearly gone. And this little group in front of the boathouse, looking anxiously out to sea, made a picture which I would like to have seen painted.

By Keel Bay I saw the rich purple and green shadows in the waves, fringed by white foam and yellow sand. Near the boathouse I bathed in a rock pool where clustering anemones of strange design made pictures under the sea. Sometimes for bathing I preferred the tumbling Atlantic waves on the strand by the Cathedral Rocks, where big jelly fishes were cast onto the sand, each marked by a faint amethyst star. I found it good to walk the long Dooagh road, reputed to be the longest village in Ireland, or to push straight across the bog toward the colony of Dugort.

Whether sand, bog, field, sea or mountain, there was always something to hold the eye and the heart. The massive watch-tower of Granuaile stood high on the hill-top, showing us history in silhouette. A cliff face of pure white sparkling silica was a landmark at the end of one bog road. This had been quarried till transport difficulties made it too expensive. Heaps of white chips littered the base at the point where trucks used to run.

I have visited Achill many times since, and know every mood of that gigantic Slievemore which Paul Henry has coaxed on to his canvases. But what sticks in my mind, when all else fades, are the clusters of wild iris reflected in the pools. Beauty raises her gay banners for those who have eyes to see.

R. M. Fox

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI: *By Malvina Hoffman*

THIS IS THE LAST PORTRAIT which was made of the eminent pianist and statesman, Ignace Jan Paderewski (1860-1941). It is fitting that it was modeled devotedly by the hands of a good friend, Malvina Hoffman.

In his day the Polish artist was a living legend. He was the picturesque embodiment of the artist, the living expression to many of the exquisite music he played. His hands were gracefully strong, his hair flowing; his eyes half shut in artistic concentration.

Malvina Hoffman is a sculptor well known for her series of carefully modeled likenesses which portray the races of mankind. This collection is finely displayed in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago.

D. A.

Apple Trees in Autumn

These gnarled apple trees, clinging to the thin ledges
Running almost parallel across the pasture,
Are old friends. Father took me to them every fall
At harvest time, and I grew to know each one.
I know where to look for the Hubbardstons
In the east end of the pasture, or the Baldwins
Along the creek, and the Spies whose outstretched
Fingers touch each other where the hill ends.
In the distance they pierce the haze of Indian summer.
They are old trees; this is our annual reunion.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

God and Man Forever Inseparable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE EXISTS a tender, immutable relationship between God and man, a relationship which endures throughout eternity. The individuality of the real man is established in eternal Mind, the divine consciousness underlying and sustaining all true existence. Instead of being a circumscribed human personality, a state of existence which humanity has been educated to accept as real and unescapable, the true man is the reflection or expression of God, perfect and harmonious, aware of his oneness with his Maker, ever conscious of the presence and power of divine Love. The perfection of man, created by God, cannot be questioned. Because of this spiritual fact of true being, man is forever under the protection of his Father-Mother God.

Isaiah, in reminding the people of God's promise of redemption, represented God as saying (Isaiah 43:1, 15): "But now thus saith the Lord that created thee, O Jacob, and he that formed thee, O Israel, Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine. . . . I am the Lord, your Holy One, the creator of Israel, your King." This inspired declaration of God's redeeming power and love refutes the false arguments of the carnal so-called mind that sin, disease, lack, fear, unhappiness, discouragement, despair can hold in bondage those who look to God for help. There is no separation between man and his Maker. Knowing that the real man is at one with God, forever protected, cherished, sustained, and blessed by eternal Mind, one is enabled to overcome these evils.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, reveals the unity which eternally exists between God and man. It declares that the real man, including all true selfhood, is the perfect likeness of God, as the Bible proclaims him to be, and that because God is omnipotent and omnipresent, the one and only universe is spiritual, perfect, and unchanging. With divine logic it shows that the understanding of God's allness is adequate for the overcoming of every form of so-called human discord. The tender persuasion of Christian Science is healing those who turn to it, of sin and disease. With dynamic pronouncement, based upon the teaching of the Scriptures, it declares that there is no power but of God; that God alone reigns.

Serenity and quiet confidence come to us in proportion to our understanding of the relationship between God and man, Father and son, perfect, coexistent, and eternal. As we clearly realize the truth stated by Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 470), "Man is the expression of God's being," inharmonious and discordant conditions begin to disappear. The following incident is illuminating. A man afflicted with what appeared to be a dread disease applied to physicians for help, but was told that the case was incurable. He became incapacitated to such an extent that normal activity was abandoned. Though somewhat antagonistic to what he understood the teachings of Christian Science to be, he decided to give it a trial. Various minor ailments began immediately to yield through Christian Science treatment, but the symptoms of the so-called incurable disease continued. The sufferer became more persistent in his study of the Bible and of the textbook of Christian Science, Science and Health. As he began more clearly to realize that, because in his true selfhood, as the spiritual idea of God, he was free from discord, and had always been so, and would forever remain perfect, the physical symptoms began to disappear. Increasing vision of spiritual reality eventually brought complete healing. Such an experience recalls the tender words spoken by Christ Jesus to Martha, sister of Lazarus, whom he was about to raise from the dead (John 11:40): "Said I not unto thee, that, if thou wouldest believe, thou shouldest see the glory of God?"

Realization of the truth that man exists as the perfect child of God, untouched by false carnal assertions of materiality, will neutralize the dream of an unhappy past, a cloudy present, or an uncertain future, establishing us in the consciousness of a perfect, spiritual now, wherein "we live, and move, and have our being." As we hold to the clear conviction that God is the one and only all-acting, all-operating Mind, we are freed from perishing mortal theories which would declare that man is separated from his Father.

In Genesis it is written (1:26), "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness." This is divine assurance that His children are perfect, spiritual, and eternal.

The understanding of our true selfhood progressively unfolds with the change of thought from a material to a spiritual standpoint. This change need not come as a mental upheaval, but should take place through the gentle, constant unfoldment of spiritual ideas, the surrender of human misconceptions, and a joyous acknowledgment that God is the source of all true being. As we place loving trust in His guidance and protection, we begin to lose the false sense of human personality, and our real selfhood, ever at one with God, comes more clearly into view.

Mrs. Eddy gives us loving and inspired assurance of man's unity with God on pages 470 and 471 of Science and Health, where she says, "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Bóg i człowiek—nazawsze nierozłączalni

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ISTNIEJE MIĘDZY Bogiem a człowiekiem czułe, niezmienne pokrewieństwo które przetrwa poprzez wszelkie wieki. Indywidualność prawdziwego człowieka jest ustanowiona w wiecznym Umyśle, w tej boskiej świadomości która jest podłożem i podporą wszelkiej prawidłowej egzystencji. Zamiast być tylko ograniczoną ludzką osobowością, stanem istnienia w który ludzkość nauczana jest wierzyć i przyjmować jako prawdziwy i nieuniknionym, prawdziwy człowiek jest odbiciem czyli wyrażeniem Boga—doskonałym i harmonijnym, świadomym swej jedności ze swym Stwórcą, uznającym stale obecność i siłę boskiej Miłości. Doskonałość człowieka przez Boga stworzonego nie może być kwestjonowaną. Przez ten duchowy fakt prawdziwego bytu, człowiek jest nazawsze pod opieką swego Ojca-Matki, Boga.

Izajasz, przypominając ludziom boską obietnicę odkupienia, przedstawia Boga jako mówiącego (Izajasz 43:1, 15): „Lecz oto tak mówi Pan Stwórca twój, O Jakóbie, i ten który powołał cię, O Izraelu: nie lękaj się, albowiem odkupiłem cię, zawołałem cię po imieniu; moim jesteś. . . . Jam jest Pan Bóg twój, Stwórca Izraela, wasz Król." To natchnione orzeczenie o zbawczej sile i miłości boskiej zbija zupełnie fałszywe argumenta jakoby grzech, choroby, brak, bojaźń, nieszczęśliwość, zniechęcenie czy rozpacz zdołały wywierać jakikolwiek wpływ nad tymi którzy zwracają się do Boga o pomoc. Nie istnieje żadna przestrzeń między człowiekiem a Stwórcą jego. Już sama wiedza że prawdziwy człowiek jest w jedności z Bogiem, na wieki ochraniany, pielęgnowany, podtrzymywany i błogosławiony przez wieczną Myśl, umożliwia nam pokonanie tych postaci zła.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska, odkryta i ustanowiona przez Mary Baker Eddy, objawia nam tą jedność która wiecznie istnieje między Bogiem a człowiekiem. Stwierdza ona że prawdziwy człowiek, włączając prawdziwe jego jestestwo, jest doskonałym obrazem i podobieństwem Boga, tak jak to stwierdza Pismo św., a ponieważ Bóg jest wszechmocnym i wszechobecnym, wszechświat Jego jest duchowym, doskonałym i niezmiennym. Z boską logiką wykazuje, że samo zrozumienie całkowitości Boga wystarcza do pokonania wszelkiej postaci tak zwanych ludzkich niezgodności. Czułą perswazją Wiedza Chrześcijańska leczy grzeszność i zarazy tych którzy się do niej zwracają. Dynamicznym orzeczeniem opartym na nauce Pisma św. stwierdza że niema żadnej siły poza Bożą; Bóg jeden króluje.

Pogodność i cicha pewność wpływają w nas w miarę z naszym zrozumieniem stosunku między Bogiem a człowiekiem, Ojciec i syn, doskonali, współ-istniejący i wieczni. W miarę jak jasno zdajemy sobie sprawę z prawdy stwierdzonej przez Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma św., str. 470), „Człowiek jest wyrazem istnienja Boga," nieharmonijne i niezgodne warunki zaczynają zanikać. Następujące zdarzenie to lepiej wyjaśni. Pewien człowiek cierpiący na straszną chorobę zawezwał pomocy lekarzy, lecz ci oświadczyli jemu, że jest nieuleczalnie chorym. Na skutek tego zaniemógł do tego stopnja że zaniechał nawet swych normalnych codziennych czynności. Choć nieco wrogo usposobiony do tego co uważał za nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, zdecydował jednak ją wypróbować. Liczne mniejsze dolegliwości zaczęły natychmiast ustępować przez leczenie Wiedzą Chrześcijańską, lecz objawy tej pozornie nieuleczalnej choroby trwały nadal. Chory stał się bardziej zawziętym w nauce Pisma św., i podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, Science and Health. W miarę z jego pogłębieniem pojęcia, że w jego prawdziwym jestestwie, jako duchowa idea Boga był wolnym od waśni, zawsze był wolnym, i nazawsze pozostanie doskonałym, fizyczne objawy choroby zaczęły niknąć. Wzrastająca wizja duchowej realności z czasem przyniosła całkowite uleczenie. To wydarzenie przypomina czułe słowa Chrystusa Jezusa do Marty, siostry Łazarza, którego miał właśnie wskrzesić z umarłych (św. Jan 11:40): „Azalisz nie rzekłem tobie, że kto uwierzy ten ujrzy chwałę Boga?"

Zrozumienie prawdy że człowiek istnieje jako doskonałe dziecko Boga, nietknięty cielesnymi wymaganiami materjalności, zneutralizuje sen nieszczęśliwej przeszłości, zachmurzonej teraźniejszości, czy też niepewnej przyszłości, ustanawiając w nas świadomość doskonałej, duchowej teraźniejszości w której „żyjemy i posuwamy się i posiadamy własne istnienie." Jeśli trzymamy się jasnego przeświadczenia że Bóg jest jednym jedynym wszechmocnym, wszechdziałającym Umysłem, uwalniani jesteśmy od zgubnych ludzkich teorji utrzymujących że człowiek jest oddzielony od swego Ojca.

W Księdze Stworzenia napisano jest (1:26), „I rzeknął Bóg, Stworzę człowieka na obraz i podobieństwo moje." Tu mamy wyraźne boskie zapewnienie że dzieci Jego są doskonałymi, duchowymi, wiecznymi.

Pojęcie naszego prawdziwego jestestwa stopniowo rozwija się wraz z zmianą myśli od poglądu materjalistycznego do poglądu duchowego. Ta zmiana niekoniecznie następuje jako przewrót nagły, raczej mieć miejsce powinna dzięki łagodnemu, stałemu rozwijaniu się duchowych pojęć, poddaniu się mylnych ludzkich pojęć, i radosnemu uznaniu Boga jako źródła wszelkiego prawdziwego istnienia. Wraz z ufnością pokładaną w Jego przewodnictwo i opiekę, zaczynamy tracić fałszywe poczucie ludzkiej osobowości a nasze prawdziwe jestestwo, ciągle i stale jedno z Bogiem, coraz jaśniej się wylania.

Mrs. Eddy daje nam kochające, natchnione zapewnienie o człowieka łączności z Bogiem na str. 470 i 471 Science and Health, gdzie pisze: „Stosunki Boga i człowieka, boskiej Zasady i idei są według Wiedzy niezniszczalnemi; albowiem Wiedza nie uznaje ani odstąpienia ani powrotu do zgodności, lecz utrzymuje że boski porządek czyli prawo duchowe w którym Bóg i wszystko to co On stworzył jest doskonałym i wiecznym, pozostaje niezmienne poprzez wieczną swą historję."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Linguist

He lived a life more bleak than most, who grew
To manhood on a small midwestern farm,
The son of Polish immigrants who came
Westward in search of peaceful livelihood.
A solitary lad who sat apart
In country schoolroom, who must ever stand
Beyond the fringe of recess games because
His parents spoke a dialect unheard
In that community. But he made friends
With prairie rabbits, and the squirrels called
Their greetings to him, while the creek frogs sunned
Themselves within his presence. Many birds
Came at his whistle and replied to words
He spoke to them in their own tongue. How rich
His memories must be, who had a part
In kindling the language of the heart!

BILLY B. COOPER

Writing as Yeats Writes

YEATS, WHO is the best of modern poets, may be taken in this as the most characteristic. Not in his capacity as a man of politics or as the director of a theatre, but in his capacity as poet. Yeats has refused the customary costume. He is no self-conscious genius exploiting his difference from other men—and inventing differences where none exist. He is quite simply a man who is a poet. . . .

How great his present stature is and how greatly we owe that present stature to the revolution in his art, any man may see by looking at the record of his work. Between the faint, vague, lovely wandering of his first romantic poems and the strong presentness, the urgent voice, of such a poem as *Byzantium*, is not only the distance between mediocrity and greatness, but the distance also between a poet of private speech and the world. Yeats's later poetry is poetry of the world. It is the first English poetry in a century which has dared to re-enter the world. It is the first poetry in English in more than a century in which the poem is again an act upon the world. It is the first poetry in generations which can cast a shadow in the sun of actual things. . . . Writing as Yeats writes, a man need not pretend an ignorance of the world, need not affect a strangeness from his time, need not go mooning through an endless attic with the starlight clicking on the roof.—From "Public Speech and Private Speech in Poetry," in "A Time to Speak," by ARCHIBALD MACLEISH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Hitler Building United Europe—Against Naziism ..... ***By J. G. Harrison***

Like Napoleon, Adolf Hitler has proclaimed the unification of Europe as his objective. And he is rapidly attaining it—but in a different way than he had hoped.

Today there are millions of Europeans from the snow-swept tundras of Norwegian Lapland to the sun-drenched Island of Crete who are unified in an all-consuming desire to aid in the defeat of Nazi Germany. Seldom in European history has there been a cause which has elicited such unity of purpose from such a diversity of peoples.

At first stunned by the rapidity of the German advance and the brutality of the German secret police, these peoples are awakening in increasing numbers to the realization that they can still play a role in the fight for European freedom and that, though down, they are not yet out.

So dogged and widespread has the wave of anti-Nazi sabotage become that there are places in Europe where the Nazis appear more as prisoners than as jailers. Whatever benefit German industry or military power may derive from occupation of Norway, for example, there is abundant evidence that their stay is becoming increasingly onerous and unpleasant to the German soldier and official.

Despite the deliberately inhumanizing effect of Nazi ideology, and German military training, no average man—and the German soldier is no exception—can feel at ease where he is shown only contempt and hatred, to say nothing of the possibility of a knife in his back at night.

Variety of Anti-Nazi Attack

Growing with a spontaneity that testifies to its depth and vigor, anti-Nazi sabotage has made its appearance, by Berlin's own admission, in every country in Europe where German soldiers now stand. True, it assumes different forms in different countries, depending largely upon the Nation's background, history and the severity with which the Germans are exercising their overlordship.

Throughout the Balkans, anti-German acts are mainly in the form of assassination and violent attack. This is to be expected in the light of the gun-toting individualism in which many Balkan peoples are nurtured. In Western Europe, however, particularly in Belgium and the Netherlands, the sabotage is more economic in nature and includes destruction of food and raw material, or a handful of sand dropped into the delicate gears of machine tools.

Interestingly enough, and perhaps due to Vichy's co-operation with Berlin, the sabotage in Occupied and Unoccupied France has followed more closely the Balkan pattern than it has that of the rest of Western Europe. In Norway, violence and industrial sabotage have gone hand in hand—with the added fact that the Norwegians are apparently in far closer contact with the British than are any of the other conquered European peoples.

Careful study is being given to the many and varied reports of sabotage being received by Government departments here and while no official statements can be expected, officials are ready to hazard guesses as to the effectiveness of the opposition to Germany now appearing in supposedly subjugated countries.

In discussing the situation in the Balkans, particularly in Yugoslavia and Greece, a Government official pointed out that while the sabotage was widespread, violent, and apparently on the increase, there is no evidence that it is systematic or centrally directed.

Nor does this sabotage appear to be particularly effective from an economic point of view, since this area of Europe is not important industrially and the best food-producing regions are given special protection and supervision by German and puppet-government troops. There has been some disruption of Balkan railway facilities, although transportation does not seem to have been particularly handicapped.

Heavy Garrisons Needed

In Western and Northern Europe, however, the economic sabotage is said to be considerably more effective since Germany now depends to an increasing extent upon the industrial output of these highly industrialized countries. Sabotage in these areas promises to increase the longer Germany is tied down in Russia and the stronger Britain shows itself.

At present, the significance of the anti-German movement is seen here as twofold:

1. It has forced Germany to retain as garrison troops many divisions which it would otherwise be using on the Russian front. One highly competent source here believes that 30 or 35 extra German divisions have been kept in the Balkans for this reason. The tenacity of the opposition has also prevented Germany from making greater use of Italian, Hungarian, and Rumanian troops since Berlin apparently does not put much trust in its satellites.

2. While not seriously handicapping Germany's war effort, the movement is excellent preparation for a continent-wide revolt once Germany has received a major setback and the pinch of economic dislocation, due to the blockade and British bombings, makes itself felt. Today men are being hardened and emboldened for a larger and more important role in behalf of a free Europe tomorrow.

With Germany still able to spare a large number of fully equipped divisions for the patrol of the conquered countries, any organized or centralized resistance is considered not only unlikely but something to be avoided. Once out in the open, it could be easily and ruthlessly crushed by German troops and secret police.

But hidden in the night, it can be stopped in one area only to break out in another.

If this determination throughout Europe not to submit to Hitler has any message for America, it would seem to be that this country, free, mighty, and intelligent, should be the last to appease a tyrant whom unarmed men, women and children are opposing in the shadow of German bayonets.

The Country Speaks: California

Capitalist and Communist See Eye to Eye ..... ***By Nate White***

San Francisco

Two men, one a Communist, the other a capitalist, recently gave this correspondent independent analyses of the relationship today between the United States and Soviet Russia. The opinions were not solicited. The Communist explained his at luncheon. The capitalist stated his during a social visit later the same day. Neither knew the other, yet their arguments were strangely parallel.

The two sets of reasoning, while they may be wholly isolated instances, coincided so strikingly they seem worth recording.

With the correspondent as the "ears" here are the two sets of opinions, arranged in conversational sequence:

Communist: "Surely you do not believe the United States is building this great armament program solely for the destruction of Hitler and Naziism? I tell you that we are building it solely for the destruction of Soviet Russia.

"Americans are grateful for the war between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia because they believe Russia will be so weakened that the democracies easily can annihilate her once Germany is out of the way. I predict that within one year the United States will be at war with Soviet Russia. That is capitalism's goal."

Why Help Stalin?

Capitalist: "While I want to see Hitler and all his works destroyed, I cannot understand why this country is giving assistance to Joe Stalin and his gang. We want to see everything that Soviet Russia stands for destroyed, too. It is directly opposite to democracy and the free way of living and of worship. Why should we strengthen such a system? Why give it our support? Why not let Hitler and Stalin do their worst to each other, and let us concentrate on helping Britain destroy one, and if necessary, the other?"

The Communist argued down as best he could the fact that the United States was going along in an unwarlike fashion until France collapsed and Hitlerism's menace to the world became completely apparent. "We (the United States) have been preparing for years for a strike at Soviet Russia," he said, "and Hitler is only helping us along."

The capitalist was unable to separate the communistic ideology of Soviet Russia from the fact that Russia has a surprisingly efficient military machine which is extremely useful to Great Britain and the United States today.

While it may be agreed that Soviet Russia is fighting for itself and not for democracy, there are those who support the British and American Governments in their policies of supporting Russia as a measure of military expediency. It could be pointed out that in opposing a powerful military machine such as Hitler has developed, one doesn't argue over an ally's politics, so long as his guns shoot straight.

So much for parallel views.

Doctrine of Agitation

After voicing his arguments about the United States and Russia, the Communist launched into his view of what trade unionism should be.

"It is not good trade unionism," he said, "to negotiate, arbitrate, or mediate. As soon as a union's leaders begin to arbitrate with employers they are no longer useful to the working class. They have become conservatives, mere subordinates of capital within labor's ranks. I am suspicious of trade unionists who want to negotiate.

"The secret of good trade unionism is constant agitation. Never let a situation rest for long periods. Never let employers think you are satisfied. Keep them in hot water. That's good trade unionism."

There was no evidence of the crusader for better working conditions, if this corrspondent understood his Communist friend aright. It seemed as if agitation for the sake of agitation was the primary concept of trade unionism in this man's opinion. If this is a general opinion, some things happening in the country today may be better understood.

To Change the Subject:

A Menu for Every Table ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Probably nobody would dispute our individual rights to promote our favorite reforms. Until the other day, I was not aware that I had one. Then, suddenly, it swept over me that I have. From now on I shall bend frequent efforts, in and out of print, to promoting the policy of a menu for every table. Now that I come to think of it, the inconveniences to which we timidly submit are nothing short of outrageous.

Say you go into a restaurant and seek out your chosen table in the far corner. It may be that a menu awaits you, leaning precariously against the red carnation in its slim and insecure vase. That does often happen. Or else an immediately solicitous headwaiter hands you a menu, expectantly. So you order your main course, you order, in fact, everything but the dessert; then promptly you forget about your menu. You do not even notice that it has disappeared. You have at the instant no need for it, unless you are alone and seek entertainment while you wait.

Menus in a Foreign Tongue Especially Entertaining

For menus can be both amusing and enlightening. Especially if they are in a language not one's own. I remember how, in Spain one summer, I diligently studied menus in the native tongue until I could detect infallibly the merest suggestion of chicken in any certain dish. I had discovered, incidentally, that chicken, aside from fruit and butterless bread, was in Spain my exclusive diet. And, too, French menus are an everlasting delight, what with my devotion to the beauty and allure of the French language. Just to savor their French names, such as omelette maison or entrecôte or des oeufs brouillés. What fascination after the more homely omelet with cheese and mushrooms or steak or scrambled eggs. But enough of that! Even menus in English constitute at least an interest and an anticipation. But are you allowed to study them while you wait for your soup or your melon? Seldom. Nearly always the waiter ruthlessly sweeps them away as though they were perfectly useless.

Therefore, the time arrives for ordering dessert, and your embarrassment rises. Again and again the waiter will stand at attention, arms akimbo, never realizing that without a menu one does not readily decide so important an issue. Often he lifts his eyebrows in mild annoyance and strolls away to search out a menu, just as though you were responsible for its absence. He strolls past one table, perhaps past two or three, before he finds it. Slyly he pulls it out from beneath a woman's handbag, smooths it and brings it to you; and then, quite likely, there are four persons at your table for whom one menu is plainly inadequate.

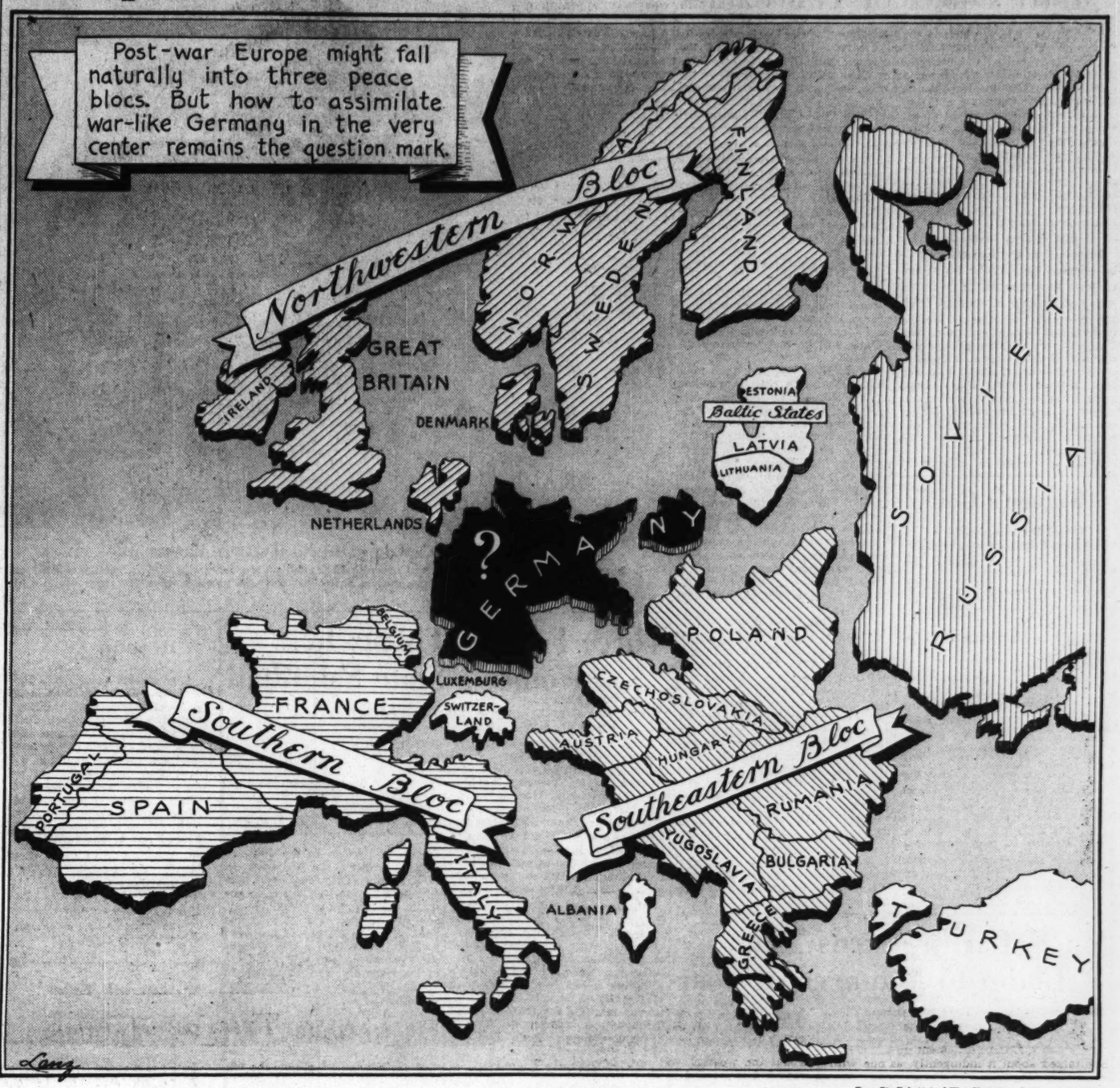
Recalling Menu For That Added Look

At this juncture, the head waiter suddenly comes alive, grasps the predicament and offers several more menus which he is carrying (with obvious unfairness) bunched beneath his arm. So your party is at last ready to order dessert. Action is resumed. The end of the luncheon is in sight. Unless you might wish for some reason to re-consult that menu: to look back at a name or a price. In which case, the whole situation is repeated. You ask for the return of the menu, the waiter starts out languidly on another search and is finally, but tardily, successful.

Is all this necessary? So I would like to ask. My purpose is to agitate a reform which will ensure at least one menu for every table. After all, why not? They are not so precious or so costly. If they are typed, well then a person might just make a few more carbon copies. The time involved would be well spent, the cardboard a worthy and seldom insuperable expense. And, if they are written out by long-hand, that labor, too, could be expanded into just a few more minutes and a little more inky effort. While, to the patrons of that restaurant, the benefit would be literally immense.

Who will join me in this reform?

Europe's Dilemma: How to Fit Reich In After War



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Europe's Natural Gravitations Leave Russia on the Periphery, but Germany Is a Central Problem

By Ernest Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The departure of American and British missions to Russia follows an arrangement that was announced immediately after the Roosevelt - Churchill Eight - Point Declaration. It helps somewhat to remove a serious omission to the declaration—the part of Russia in the new world order. But even if Russia had been given a place in the Anglo-American plan, the declaration would still be incomplete in one fundamental respect. It would not have answered the great question on which the future peace of Europe must eventnally turn.

That question is:

How can the world be made safe for peace as long as the Prussian nation occupies a place in the middle of Europe?

Justice Versus Injustice

The present state of disintegration on the Continent of Europe is due to the growth of radicalism from the left and the right wings—from Russia and Germany. But although the governments of both these countries—owing to the ruthless methods both have employed to spread their doctrines and maintain their power—are classed as despotism, they are not equally dangerous.

Beneath the brutality and cunning of the Bolsheviks lies the age-old longing of mankind for better social justice. Beneath the equally undesirable methods of the Nazis there is little but lust for power and glorification of social injustice.

The Russian people, now the official standard bearers of Communism, are essentially nonaggressive. Had it not been for the Nazi menace, they would never have attacked Finland in 1939.

The German people, and especially its Prussian branch, is by nature aggressive. Naziism merely happens to be the present motive which serves the Germans as justification for their most recent attack on world peace.

Another essential difference between these two peoples to consider in planning a world order is that Russia is a border-state and it is potentially self-sufficient. Any future form of world order — whether it be centralized or federalized—could isolate itself against Russia if it could not come to terms with it.

But in Germany's case isolation is impossible. Germany lies in the middle of Europe and its existence is dependent on the give-and-take of inter-European, if not international, trade.

To attempt to isolate it would mean the subjection of 70,000,000 Germans to the hardships of a prolonged blockade, bringing starvation to the people, ruin to the industries and a general state of misery and lawlessness that would start the trouble all over again.

In any case post-war Europe will need Germany's natural resources and industrial facilities.

That, rather than the punishment of Naziism, is the central problem that the new European order will have to face. For the rest of Europe, excluding Germany and Russia, a new and better order eliminating the cause of war may offer no insuperable problem.

Densely Populated

It must be remembered that Europe, exclusive of Russia, is a densely populated area, with nearly 200 persons to the square mile, as compared with 41 persons to the square mile in the United States. In this space, about half the size of America, are peoples speaking 25 different languages. On a trip from Istanbul to Oslo—a distance less than that from New York to San Francisco—one has to know ten languages if one wants to decipher the inscriptions on the coins and bills with which one pays his meals in the restaurant car.

To form a central or unionist order of government, as a development out of the League of Nations, is an ideal that the world may look forward to in the future. The small nations might even now be willing to surrender their rights to taxation, communication and foreign policy. They have suffered much from their independence in recent years.

Two Nations Sway

But with the great powers it is different. They are not only stronger than they were, but they are more conscious of their strength. Rumania might gladly accept English ways of public life; but would Great Britain consider acceptance of some of Russian standards?

Federalism takes a more realistic view. It does not deny the possibility that all nations will some day pool their governments. For the present it seeks to join in a federation such European states as have most in common from a cultural, economic, and military standpoint.

Many European countries appear to be already ripe for federation. The seven northwestern states — Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Britain and Eire—would make a natural federation. Five of the seven languages spoken in this area are closely related to one another. The religion of the seven is predominantly Protestant. Their forms of government and general outlook on life present no fundamental differences.

Before the outbreak of this war two more nations might have been added to this bloc—France and Belgium. Since last summer, however, these two have undergone considerable changes. Even should Fascism be uprooted as a result of the war, it is not unlikely that France would be less inclined to join the Protestant northwest bloc than to attempt the formation of a Roman Catholic southern bloc consisting of itself, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

In that event Belgium might possibly decide to align itself with the Roman Catholic Latin bloc. This bloc would then embrace five states, occupying a territory of 574,700 square miles as against 576,900 square miles to the northwestern federation.

The southeastern area of Europe does not lend itself so easily to the formation of a homogeneous bloc. It would comprise eight states—Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland—all different from one another in some fundamental aspects. The ten languages spoken by these eight nations belong to four different branches. All of the three main denominations of the Christian faith — Protestant, Roman Catholic and Orthodox—are represented. Even the Mohammedan faith may be found in parts of Yugoslavia.

Stages of Government

Within this group there is one unquestioned democracy—Czechoslovakia; one nation that is almost democratic—Austria; two feudalistic states—Hungary and Poland. The remaining four nations have different forms of government but none has shown any definite trend toward democracy.

Nevertheless any federalistic plan would probably propose linking together all eight countries—or possibly six of them, excluding Greece and Bulgaria.

All eight southeastern states, except Czechoslavia and Austria, have a predominantly agricultural character. Were it not for these two last named, this part of Europe would be entirely dependent for trade on far-off countries.

It appears therefore—the northwestern and the southern blocs are the only genuine federations in Europe that can be formed by applying strictly the principle of cultural and political affinity. The third federation—the southeastern bloc—is only justifiable on economic or on military grounds. Some states remain that do not come naturally within any of these three blocs. Among these are the three Baltic states—Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia—and Switzerland, Luxemburg, Albania and Turkey. Practically all of these would find their place without trouble in the federations that were being formed.

Where Germany?

But whatever system the new democratic order in Europe may be based on it is liable to be rendered abortive unless some way can be found of settling Germany into the scheme.

If after this war it is decided to divide Germany, the question still remains as to what to do with the two or three German states thus formed. Any federal bloc would be likely to be afraid of including some 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 Germans in their community. This applies to the northwestern bloc as much as to the southeastern bloc with its Czechoslovakians, Poles and Yugoslavs.

Today's Europe is a collection of victims of Naziism. For a long time to come these victims are likely to hold Germans in general responsible for their sufferings. They are likely to be reluctant to have their former jailers joining them as "club members."

The great problem is, therefore—and no amount of generalizing along the lines of the Eight-Point declaration can hide the fact—how to de-Prussianize the German race. Until that problem has been met every plan for reconstruction is likely to prove a makeshift.

NEWS ITEM- BERLIN — THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE TOLD BY THE HIGH COMMAND TO BE PATIENT.
BUT YOU SAID WE'D BE IN LONDON LAST YEAR
WELL JUST BE PATIENT
YOU SAID WE'D BE IN MOSCOW WEEKS AGO
BE PATIENT
AND YOU SAID YOU'D NEVER LET THE RAF BOMB BERLIN
BE PATIENT
ACH! COULD THAT BE ME?
BE PATIENT

By a Staff Artist

New England Gridirons Active Tomorrow—Baseball Season Ends on the Week End

Local Football Followers Have Choice of Two Games

That low rumble you hear in the background of the blaring trumpets announcing the coming World Series between the Yanks and the Dodgers is New England collegiate football gathering momentum for its full-fledged opening on the morrow. Most all of the college elevens have games scheduled for Saturday afternoon with two local contests being offered to the fan.

Tufts entertains Bowdoin at the Medford Oval, while Northeastern takes on Vermont at Huntington Field. From a competitive standpoint there is litte to choose between the two games. For in Bowdoin, Tufts has an opponent of equal class and strength. Likewise, Northeastern is playing an eleven in the same bracket.

Old Scores to Settle

Inasmuch as the two games will be openers for all four teams the contests should result in an interesting exhibition of football from the spectators' standpoint. Northeastern will be out to atone for the 7-to-0 victory which the Vermonters scored last season. Bowdoin, on the other hand, hasn't forgotten that 16-to-0 licking the Jumbos gave them last year. So, besides trying to start the season off on the victory foot, there will be old scores to be settled in these two local games.

From a schedule standpoint these opening home games of Tufts and Northeastern will be the only ones they will play on their own fields until the last Saturday in October.

Harvard and Boston University mark time until next Saturday. Then the Crimson will take off for Pennsylvania while the Terriers are host to Cincinnati at Fenway Park.

Boston College, which officially opened the football season last Saturday, left town last Wednesday for its long trek to Louisiana where Tulane will be met tomorrow afternoon.

As for New England, take your pick. Dartmouth rolls into action against Norwich at Hanover. Reports filtering out of Norwich indicate that the Cadets expect to give the Indian a real scare tomorrow afternoon. Those reports have reached Hanover, of course, and the Big Green has taken them seriously. Coach Tuss McLaughry worked his squad right down the stretch, emphasizing offense and defense as strenuously as though his eleven were meeting a major foe. And too, the Indians remember their second game of last year when a supposedly weaker Franklin and Marshall tipped them over 23 to 21.

Holy Cross Away

Another major New England team making its debut tomorrow is Holy Cross. The Purple, however, will not make their opening appearance in Worcester as in past years. Right now the Crusaders are basking in a southern sun awaiting the opening whistle for their Saturday night game with Louisiana State University. The Worcester eleven has a sweet score to settle with the southerners as it will be recalled that LSU trampled the Purple 25 to 0 last year.

Other New England games which will provide considerable interest include Bates at Amherst, Lowell Textile at New Hampshire, Rhode Island at Maine, Massachusetts State at Springfield, and Wesleyan at Brown.

Women's Golf

C and D Championships at Salem Country Club, Sept. 29

9:15—Mrs. Norman V. Bellenoit, Bear Hill; Mrs. C. R. Wait, Salem.
9:20—Mrs. Harold T. Houston, Andover; Mrs. Edward Gascoigne, Jr., Bear Hill.
9:25—Mrs. Sidney M. Bird, Bear Hill; Mrs. Leslie M. Wilkinson, Homestead.
9:30—Mrs. Paul C. Shea, Bear Hill; Mrs. Carl M. Hibbard, Salem.
9:35—Mrs. M. Edward Hall, Homestead; Mrs. Edith O'Connor, Colonial.
9:40—Mrs. Otis H. Parker, Charles River; Mrs. Woodward Allen, Oakley.
9:45—Mrs. Herbert Chesley, Charles River; Mrs. Arthur A. Ryder, Jr., Salem.
9:50—Mrs. Howard C. Paul, Bear Hill; Mrs. James R. McGregor, Furnace Brook.
9:55—Mrs. Helen Quint, Colonial; Mrs. M. F. Flynn, Salem.
10:00—Mrs. Louis G. Knowles, Homestead; Mrs. John A. Johnson, Rockport.
10:05—Mrs. John Barnes, Jr., Hatherly; Mrs. George S. Rust, Bass Rocks.
10:10—Mrs. Roger F. Turner, Walpole; Mrs. Horace C. Ramsdell, Bear Hill.
10:15—Mrs. Raymond F. Bradley, Bass Rocks; Mrs. Garrett Dalton, Walpole.
10:20—Mrs. Earnest A. Hooton, Oakley; Mrs. Watson M. Gordon, Concord.
10:25—Mrs. Roy L. Miles, Bear Hill; Mrs. Walter J. Reeves, Bear Hill.
10:30—Rosamond Emerson, Salem; Mrs. Harold F. Lambert, Bear Hill.
10:35—Gertrude G. Dane, Salem; Mrs. Edmond F. Dagnino, Bear Hill.
10:40—Mrs. Maynard M. Loring, United Shoe; Mrs. P. H. Flynn, Salem.
10:45—Mrs. Charles MacNevin, Bellevue; Madeline Halloran, Salem.
10:50—Mrs. Joseph A. Hines, Bellevue; Mrs. Channing Williams, Salem.

Joe McCarthy Earns Title Claim to Manager of Year

While the baseball world devoted its entire attention to the hectic struggle between the Cards and Dodgers for the National League pennant, the amazing feat of those Yankees—winning the American League title as early as Sept. 4 and for the fifth time in six years—was temporarily eclipsed. The system Manager Joe uses to bring these Yanks along year after year, remains a strict McCarthy secret. But his stunt of rallying these Yankees to another pennant this year, qualifies him for the personal title of "Manager of the Year."

No manager can win a pennant without material. And no one can deny that McCarthy has the material for a championship team. "What's McCarthy got? With men like Di Maggio, Gordon, Dickey, Keller, Henrich, and the others, even I could win a pennant, and I'm only a copy boy."

True enough, with such baseball luminaries a manager can't go far astray. But the test of McCarthy's greatness lies in the very fact that he wins with great ball players. Players commanding a salary equal to that of a Di Maggio or a Dickey are apt to forget team play for personal glory or lose the urge to win year after year.

Joe was never a great player himself. His nearest approach to the major leagues came with Louisville. Perhaps it was here that he was schooled in the virtue of humility, the necessity of the shoulder-to-shoulder approach to success, the wisdom of accenting team play over individualism.

A controversy is bound to arise as to the determining factor in the 1941 Yankee surge to league supremacy. Success might be attributed to any number of reasons—the early season batting streak of Di Maggio that carried through 57 successive games; the home runs and runs-batted-in that boomed from the bat of Charley Keller; or the day-by-day winning of some pretty good pitchers, none of whom has won more than 15 games. But all these are problematical.

Without McCarthy—well. It's not necessary to draw an inference but Joe has brought pennants to cities in both leagues. Before coming to New York McCarthy led the Chicago Cubs to a pennant in 1929. Since then he has won the pennant and World Series for New York in 1932, 1936 through 1939, and, to date, a league title for the present campaign, 1941. By winning four successive pennants McCarthy established himself as the most consistently successful strategists of the modern day.

Without McCarthy, whose chief concern it is to keep a team that can't lose from losing, the Yankee picture might be different today.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Dudra	25	3	9	0	3	.360
Cooney	440	82	141	0	28	.321
Masterli	397	77	115	1	31	.290
West	475	63	133	12	66	.280
Rowell	483	49	129	6	58	.267
Wamer	324	40	86	2	43	.266
Moore	390	40	103	5	44	.264
Holm	533	72	139	1	44	.261
Gremp	75	7	18	0	10	.240
Miller	577	34	137	6	65	.237
Masi	174	17	39	3	18	.224
Demaree	144	22	32	2	16	.222
Roberge	160	12	33	0	14	.206
Berres	276	21	56	1	19	.203
Montgomery	52	4	10	0	4	.192

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	444	122	178	36	118	.401
Cronin	510	98	161	16	95	.316
Fox	268	40	83	0	29	.310
Foxx	486	86	144	19	104	.296
Finney	486	82	141	4	52	.290
Peacock	255	28	73	0	28	.287
Di Maggio	559	115	158	8	53	.283
Tabor	487	63	137	15	101	.281
Doerr	492	70	137	16	87	.279
Pytlak	330	35	89	1	37	.270
Flair	16	1	4	0	0	.250
Spence	283	22	47	2	24	.232
Newsome	219	27	49	2	16	.224
Carey	17	7	2	0	2	.118

Baseball Tomorrow

American League

Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Washington at New York.

National League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Chicago Cubs extended winning streak to seven straight games, beating St. Louis, 6-3, to move within 1½ games of league-leading Pittsburgh Pirates.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store—Hub, 2182
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Selecting Headgear for Opener

By a Staff Photographer

Joe Dias, Captain of the Northeastern Eleven

Tomorrow afternoon Northeastern will open its 1941 gridiron season against the University of Vermont in Brookline, and Joe Dias, team captain, will be at the left halfback position when the referee blows his whistle.

Three Former Titlists In Women's State Semifinal

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that this year's belated women's Massachusetts golf championship at Winchester has brought to the fore more promising talent than perhaps any other in the history of the event, dating back to 1900, the fact remains that three of today's four semifinalists have won the title, Mrs. Warren Beard three times, Mrs. William M. Austin and Mrs. John Grew once each. The only newcomer to that advanced stage is Mrs. Francis H. Gleason, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McElwain, who did not take up golf until after her marriage seven years ago to the former Harvard football and hockey star, who happens to be a golfing enthusiast.

It's the same old story of how difficult it is for the newcomers to break through the cordon of veterans, with their background of experience in competition; exactly the same in the women's ranks as it has been in the case of the Massachusetts male amateurs struggling for years to break through the indomitable trio of Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford and Fred Wright, Jr.

Experience Counts

A notable instance of where that experience, plus knowledge of shots and self control, counts in the pinches was furnished yesterday by Mrs. William M. Austin at the home hole in her match with Mrs. John Amory. Mrs. Austin, 1930 state champion, who counts herself, like Gene Sarazen, as a "farmer," giving her major attention to cows, crops and matters of that like this summer and little to golf, entered the championship under the old urge of competition and probably was a wee mite surprised both to qualify and to keep going the way she has in the match play rounds.

She had an extra stimulus when, in the first round, she triumphed over the much-touted Alice Belanger of United Shoe, after an extra hole. She next disposed of Mrs. Donald McClusky, Willie Ogg's daughter, by a margin of 1 up in the second round, defeating one of the most perfect swingers and longest hitters in the tournament.

Has the Spark

Any person who comes through with an extra-hole and a home-hole match in succession undeniably has the spark with which champions are endowed and that spark was splendidly in evidence again yesterday when, for the third time in as many days, Mrs. Austin had to go to the 18th, or beyond, before she disposed of Mrs. Amory. They had been nip-and-tuck all the way, all even going to the 16th, where Mrs. Amory, one of the longest hitters in the field, failed to get one of her best, pulling just beyond a tree whence she pushed an iron into the trees to the right and had no chance to match the par-4 of the 1930 champion.

They halved the 17th and everything portended an extra-hole match when Mrs. Austin hit a second shot which she thought was out of bounds, so played a provisional ball. Mrs. Amory, meantime, banged a long second up close to the green and even though Mrs. Austin found her first ball in bounds, she apparently dished her chances of a half when she hit a low recovery shot over the green into a trap. Mrs. Amory pitched a dozen feet short of the cup, in three, but still had all the advantage. Mrs. Austin set her feet firmly in the sand, took a full swing, with plenty of sand, and landed her ball four feet from the cup, whence she holed for the half in 5 and the match by another 1 up.

Several Titles

By modern standards, in golf as well as sports in general, Mrs. Austin is no longer young, but it is not to be overlooked that before she came to Massachusetts she had won the Ohio state championship once, the California once, then came here and won our Massachusetts and twice has won the Maine title.

Mrs. Beard was superb again yesterday in vanquishing Mrs. Henri Prunaret. Mrs. John Grew, who as Mary Parkinson won the state title once, was by no means at her best against that prominsing newcomer, Dorothy Sullivan, but more knowledge of the rules, costly to Miss Sullivan at the 9th where she grounded her club in a bunker, might have made the match closer. One gets tired after preaching, year after year, "learn the rules."

Two Novices

For my own part, I wanted to get a line on the play of Mrs. Gleason and Nancy Bailey, as the two third-round novices in yesterday's play. It was about as interesting to watch as the day-before match between those two other championship embroyos, Miss Sullivan and Ruth Wilcox. Mrs. Gleason has one of the slowest backswings of anybody I've followed, but she hits the ball very well. She and Miss Bailey, opponents before now in the South Shore League women's matches, are almost yard for yard off the tee, when they both get good hits. Miss Bailey I would say has a little the edge on distance with irons.

It would be easy to go on for columns telling of the opportunities missed and grasped in their match, but we'll have to move along to the point where Miss Bailey, two down at one stage, squared with a long putt for a deuce at the 14th. The 15th was halved and then the beginning of the end came at the 16th, peculiarly, for Mrs. Gleason apparently tossed away a golden opportunity by completely flubbing her second, but finally won the hole on Miss Bailey's three putts. The end came, again peculiarly, at the 17th, where as Miss Bailey was swinging for her tee shot her cap blew off, resulting into a slice into rough and still in the rough on her second.

Roberto Ortiz, new Washington outfielder, was a pitcher when he first was imported from Cuba.

Bulletin

Two upsets occurred in the women's State amateur golf at the Winchester Country Club this morning when Mrs. John Grew of Dedham and Mrs. F. H. Gleason of Concord qualified for the final tomorrow. Mrs. Grew defeated the favored Mrs. Warren Beard of Charles River, 4 and 3, and Mrs. Gleason eliminated Mrs. William Austin of The Country Club, 3 and 1. The cards:

Mrs. Grew, out 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 5 4—38
Mrs. Beard, out 4 4 6 6 4 2 5 5 4—40
Mrs. Grew, in 4 3 6 5 2 4—4 and 3
Mrs. Beard, in 5 4 5 5 3 5
Mrs. Gleason, out 5 4 5 4 4 4 5 3—41
Mrs. Austin, out 5 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 4—40
Mrs. Gleason, in 6 2 5 6 3 4 6 4—3 and 1
Mrs. Austin, in 5 4 6 x 3 5 5 5

Baseball Today

National League

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh. (Only game scheduled)

American League

Boston at Philadelphia, played former date.
Washington at New York (two).
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis (two).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Sept. 27

12:45 WMEX 1510kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79, 15.35mc

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Sept. 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc or 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocasting by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners). (18.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners; News; Special Features; Music.

WBOS (11.87mc)

8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights; Vincent Lopez' Orchestra.
7 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; "Rhyme and Rhythm Club."
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Bauer and Ramin, pianists "Intermezzo."
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; "Melodic Fantasy."
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary: Captain Cyril Falls. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.74 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Spanish Orchestra Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English; Talk by Elek Mathe. HAT4, 9.13 rec., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—6:35 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 19.10 meg., 15.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—E. Wickham Steed: "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—10:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:45 p. m.—BBC Salon Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater: "Pasioneras," comedy in Spanish by Alvares Quintero. TGWA, 9.66 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Larry and Bill Hazel, regular linemen with Mississippi(are sons of Homer Hazel, All-America at Rutgers.

Three Sophs On Starting Husky Team

Northeastern's varsity football team, with five veterans providing experience and three sophomores contributing enthusiasm, opens its 1941 season tomorrow at 2:30 against University of Vermont at Huntington Field, Kent Street, Brookline.

The same teams were opening-game rivals last year at Burlington, with the Catamounts winning on a blocked punt that was recovered in the end zone. The Huskies had much the better of the play, although they could not break the scoring ice.

Coach Jimmy Dunn hopes for a different story tomorrow, because his first-string backfield has much more offensive power than last year's quartet. The addition of Gale Foster, 190-pound triple threat, and of Bob Otenti, flashy sophomore from Framingham, has given the Dunnmen added power.

Capt. Joe Dias, 195-pound tailback, and Ed Sakovitz, slithery veteran from Framingham, will be the other backfield starters, with Pete Galuffo, Winchester sophomore, being held in reserve. All five backs will get plenty of service, however.

The power in the line is concentrated on the inside, with the 200-pound Dick Grey at center, Len Erickson at guard, and 200-pounders Ed Jensen and Tad Krajewski at tackles.

Sophomores Tom White at guard and John Dillon at end will be newcomers, while reserve Ronnie McKinnon has stepped up to the other end job.

The Huskies warm up to their task tonight when they will be guests of the Student Council at a monster rally. Early festivities will start at Huntington Field at 8 o'clock. The students will then parade behind the band to Richards Hall, where the speaking program will be held.

Vermont will get into town early this afternoon and will practice at Huntington Field. No one, least of all the Huskies, knows what to expect from the visitors, who are coached by Fuzzy Evans, former Illinois star.

Included in the Vermont starting line-up will be two Greater Boston boys, John White of Needham at left end and Harry Parris of Ashland at right tackle. The invaders appear to have plenty of weight, with the 183-pound Capt. Harold Rice and the 185-pound Al Shaw in the starting backfield.

Braves Close Race Here; Dodger Victory Popular

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The fervor of Brooklyn's popular pennant victory having subsided, Boston's baseball faithful awakened today to the staggering realization that the local season is about at an end. After the Braves play single games with the New York Giants tomorrow and Sunday, the Hub must wait seven long months for its next big league show. By that time, the fans hope, there will be a few new faces.

Chained to the lower half of the National League standing, the Braves and Giants will merely be playing out their schedules. It should be a chance for Casey Stengel and Bill Terry to look over young players.

Root For Brooks

However, at this point in the season it is difficult for people to concentrate on anything as unattractive as a series between the Braves and Giants. The copy boys and everyone else this morning wanted to know: "Can the Dodgers beat the Yankees next week?" The only interest of the populace at the moment is to root the Brooks triumphantly through the World Series.

It has been many years—if ever—since baseball had a more popular pennant winner. You have to search a long time for a fellow who wants the Yankees to win the series—for the fifth victory in six years. Only the most loyal American Leaguers are still with the McCarthymen. Crowds who cheered the New Yorkers through those winning falls of 1936, '37, '38 and '39, have now gone over to the other side.

Dodger Popularity

There are several reasons for the Brooklyn popularity. They have been trying to fight their way back to the top of the league for 21 years and the sport fan usually gets behind the underdog. The Dodgers also are attractive because they are colorful. One of the reasons for this color is their unpredictable play. They have made so many mistakes through the schedule that not even the Brooklyn critic can recall them all. Yet, they make you forget a blunder in the first inning by hustling across five runs in the seventh.

Although the 6-0 score would not indicate it, the Braves actually made the Dodgers step lively to clinch the flag here. The first game on Wednesday was one of the best of the season locally. The clincher was not so close, but the Stenglemen stayed right in there, battling Whit Wyatt with every ounce of strength at their disposal.

Braves a Help

However, over the long route, the Braves were quite a help to the Durochermen. The final tabulation shows Brooklyn with 18 victories; Boston with only four. Not only that, the ace Dodger pitchers fattened their averages against the locals. Wyatt beat them six times; Kirby Higbe five. The staff turned in 17 shutouts, with seven of them coming over Stengel. In this whitewashing department, Wyatt is head and shoulders above the field. He has given Durocher seven.

Having watched Wyatt and Higbe in action this week and seen Camilli, Reese and a few others slamming balls around Braves Field, Hub partisans feel confident that the Yankees are not facing any picnic. The Brooks may lack Yankee power, but Durocher will be all right if his pitching holds up.

* * *

Now that the Dodgers have left town, we can give a little more attention to Ted Williams and his struggle to stay in the .400 batting class. The young Red Sox champ faces two more games at Philadelphia.

* * *

It now seems fairly certain that Williams will win only the batting and home run crowns in the American League. Joe Di Maggio early today had 122 runs batted in, to 118 for Ted.

* * *

To review World Series dates—at Yankee Stadium Wednesday and Thursday, and Ebbets Field Friday, Saturday and Sunday. If sixth or seventh games are necessary—and they probably will be—the scene shifts back to the Stadium.

* * *

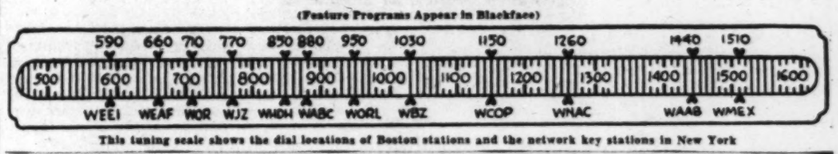
The Dodgers did the Braves' bank account a favor. They drew 20,904 paid customers to the two-game series here.

Temporary Head

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 26 (AP)—Dr. Bruce M. Bigelow, associate dean at Brown University, has been named temporary head of the Brown athletic program by President Henry M. Wriston. Dr. Bigelow will take over the duties of Athletic Director Thomas W. Taylor who has been given a leave of absence, temporarily.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic rep'ts: Cin-	Sports and Music
3:15	Vocal recital	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	cinnati-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and Music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sports and Music
3:45	Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Telegraphic rep'ts: Cin-	Sports and Music
4:00	Around the Hub	William O. Douglas	"Backstage Wife"	cinnati-Pittsburgh base-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Studio talk	William O. Douglas	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	ball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Army maneuvers	Vocal Trio	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Cincinnati Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Organ recital	Army Maneuvers; News	"Young Widder Brown"	baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Message of Israel	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	Message of Israel	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Burl Ives, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	"Lest We Forget"
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Ella Fitzgerald	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	"Five Star News"
7:30	Job Hunters, guests	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger";	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	John Cudahy	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Reporter"; talk
8:00	"Claudia & David";	Thomas H. Buckley	Lucille Manners; Ross	Network Program	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15	sketch	Jose Bethencourt's Orch.	Graham; orchestra	J. Crichton's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30	"Pretty Kitty Kelly";	Cleveland Calling	"Information Please?"	"People's Playhouse";	Civilian Defense talk
8:45	talks; E. Davis	Cleveland Calling	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	amateur drama	Harold Sanford's Orch.
9:00	"Playhouse" with	"Vox Pop"; network spot	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical
9:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	interviews	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	Album"
9:30	"First Nighter";	News Here and Abroad.	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	"Pages From the Classical
9:45	dramatic sketch	Ted Steele's Novachords.	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	Album"
10:00	"Hollywood Pre-	Annual Session Inter-	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	mieres"; drama	state Com. on Crime	dramatic sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	"Penthouse Party";	First Piano Quartet	'Listen America'; drama	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	interviews; music	Story Dramas, Olmstead	'Listen America'; drama	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; Fen Man	Local news; Weather	Cong. Stephen A. Day	Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	"Music You Want"	"Music for Everyone,"	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	"Day's End"
11:45	B. Goodman's Orch.	"Music You Want"	orchestra, soloists	Shep Fields' Orchestra.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs	Headline News	
7:45	News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"; music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45	Revue	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00	Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Melodic Moments"	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Dr. Paprenta"	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Ensemble	Merry-Go-Round; music.	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45	"About Us"	"Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Jimmie Fidler	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel" music	"Tune Toppers"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	show, with Bob Emery.	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots.	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00	News; Burl Ives	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway";	Web Tilton, baritone	Letter-Quest; music
11:15	Burl Ives, songs	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	"Pan Americana"; music.	Letter-Quest; music
11:30	Voice of Broadway	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Vaudeville Theater' with	"Pan Americana"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	Gardeners' Clinic	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Columbia's Country	News; Popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	Journal; speakers.	Treasury Quiz	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Gen. George C. Marshall	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; talks; music	Gen. George C. Marshall	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Bulletin"; talk	Hour; talks; music	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Tango Time	"What's on the Air?"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Organ Concert	Organ Concerts
1:45	U. S. Army Band	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball interviews	Short Story Editor
2:00	Serenade from	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Call to Youth	Boston Braves-New York	Melodic Moods
2:15	Buffalo	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Sports Comment	Giants baseball game	Melodic Moods
2:30	Quartet	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Campus Capers	Boston Braves-New York	Nancy Mace, songs
2:45	"Open House"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	University of Missouri-	Giants baseball game	Five Star News
3:00	N. E. to the Colors.	Howard Rope, songs	Ohio State football	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and Music
3:15	N. E. to the Colors.	"Indians Indigo"; music	game	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music
3:30	On Parade	"Music of the Ameri-	University of Missouri-	Boston Braves-New York	Sports and Music
3:45	Boston College-	cas," with Ricardo	Ohio State football	Giants baseball game	Sports and Music
4:00	Tulane football	Sport program	game	World Series Scrapbook	Johnny Andrews, songs
4:15	game	Club Matinee; variety	University of Missouri-	"I'll Find My Way"	Launching of U. S. S.
4:30	Boston College-	Club Matinee; variety	Ohio State football	President Roosevelt;	Cowie and U. S. S.
4:45	Tulane football	Club Matinee; variety	game	Tanker launching	Knight
5:00	game	Glenn Miller's Sunset	University of Missouri-	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15	Boston College-	Serenade"	Ohio State game	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30	Tulane football	G. Miller's "Serenade"	Sports Comments	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45	game	Shep Fields' Orchestra	Business Drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude;	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Music; Summary	Music; Treasury House	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Music	"What Burns You Up?"	News Service	John C. Christoforo
6:45	The World Today	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform';	Washington State-Min-	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News commentator	"Shining Hour"; music
7:15	informal discussion	nesota football game,	"Quiz of Two Cities"	"Salute to Move"	Five Star News
7:30	Columbia Concert	second half	"Confidentially Yours"	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	Orchestra	Washington State-Min-	Musical Rendezvous	"Inside of Sports"	Al Perry's Surf Riders
8:00

Dodgers Bring First Pennant to Brooklyn in Twenty-One Years on Wyatt Victory

Kings County Heroes National League Kings

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers, long the clown princes of baseball, are the new kings of the National League. Long live the kings! The kids from Kings County, New York (the same as the Borough of Brooklyn to everybody except the district attorney) came through in royal glory at Boston with a 6-0 conquest of the Braves yesterday and clinched their first pennant in 21 years. The St. Louis Cardinals co-operated by losing a 3-1 decision at Pittsburgh to bring the most strenuous championship struggle in recent years to a sudden stop.

As a result of the victory and defeat, the Redbirds were left 2½ games behind the Dodgers with each club having two games left to play. The standings today:

	W.	L.	Pct.	Games Behind	To Play
Brooklyn	99	53	.651		2
St. Louis	96	55	.636	2½	2

Somehow the session at Boston, perfectly played on the part of the Dodgers, seemed like an anti-climax. The "Bums" had had to battle for every inch in their furious, often frantic, foray against the western clubs of the league and even against the lowly Phillies. In Boston yesterday they knew they were in and were just marking time. But they certainly can keep time. They never missed a beat.

Wyatt Pitched

Whitlow Wyatt, their friendly, baldish pitching ace, produced a masterful five-hit performance to achieve his seventh shutout and 22d victory of the season. His teammates loosed a vigorous offensive which young Pete Reiser climaxed with a two-run seventh-inning homer. The game had been nailed down, however, when Brooklyn bagged one run in each of the first three innings.

Max Butcher, a big West Virginia mountaineer who once was with the Dodgers, took care of crimping the Cardinals. He held the Redbirds to five hits, their only run was forced in with a walk. The Pirates plastered Ernie White with defeat through rookie Bill Cox's triple for a run in the third and Elbie Fletcher's homer with one on in the sixth.

French Tomorrow

Both clubs have open dates today—time for the Dodgers to celebrate and for the Cardinals to forget it. Tomorrow and Sunday the Cards clash again with the Chicago Cubs and the Dodgers finish against the Phils.

All along the Brooks have had a hankering to win 100 games, but they acknowledged on their return home last night that they didn't care much about that goal now. Lefty Larry French was scheduled to start tomorrow's contest. As many of the Brooklyn regulars as possible will be rested for the opening of the World Series with the New York Yankees next Wednesday.

In the other games yesterday the Cincinnati Reds stormed to a 6-0 decision over the Cubs and the New York Giants squeezed to a 3-2 victory over the Phillies.

Cincinnati's win came on the two-hit hurling of rookie Ray Starr. The Giants' triumph resulted from Billy Jurges' two-run triple in the seventh and Johnny McCarthy's single with the bases loaded in the ninth. For six innings the New Yorkers were held hitless by John Podgajny.

All clubs in the American League were idle.

Only Single-Day Intermission If Series Goes Limit

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Clinching of the National League pennant by the Brooklyn Dodgers will allow the World Series to be reeled off without any time out for travel.

The schedule as announced by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis:

Oct. 1 and 2 at Yankee Stadium.
Oct. 3, 4 and 5 at Ebbets Field.
Oct. 6 and 8 at Yankee Stadium.

The one-day intermission after the sixth game is to allow time for distribution of tickets for the seventh contest, if the series goes the limit.

All games will start at 1:30 p. m. E. S. T.

World Series Should Be Most Thrilling in Years

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The World Series next week promises to be the most fascinating in many years, and although it will be a subway series played, more or less, for New Yorkers, it has excited the entire country. Brooklyn's Dodgers are responsible for this intense interest, of course, even though the New York Yankees have come coasting up to the classic with all sorts of advantages in their favor.

The Yankees are a marvelous machine. They have won five American League pennants in the last six years and haven't been defeated in their last two World Series. They swept to world championships in 1938 and 1939 in consecutive games against Chicago and Cincinnati.

Relaxed and Ready

They are coming up to this series, just as they did in those years, relaxed and ready. They have had almost nothing to do during the entire month of September except prepare themselves for the fuss with whoever came out of the National League cauldron.

If the Yanks were going to face anyone but Brooklyn—even if they were going to oppose the hard-fighting, courageous St. Louis Cardinals—this month-long release from strain might very well be decisive.

But the Dodgers are different. They are a club that never knows when it is beaten and they are not afraid of the Yankees, with whom they played 10 exhibition games in the spring and split even.

This determination, and reckless disregard for trouble, will be in Brooklyn's favor. They make mistakes and ignore them. They do silly things that cause other clubs to make mistakes and go distracted. They blow leads and then produce miraculous rallies from nowhere.

Their very spirit is Manager Leo Durocher, a loud, swashbuckling spirit who was a fine shortstop for the Yankees in the Miller Huggins era. He keeps the club boiling on a hot fire. He does unpredictable things that even his own club doesn't understand, shuffles his lineups and his pitchers with abandon, plays hunches, fights umpires and generally keeps everybody in a turmoil.

McCarthy Opposite

He is the exact opposite of Marse Joe McCarthy, who seldom comes out of the dugout, discourages scenes with umpires, maneuvers his men calmly and orderly, and plays his percentages straight.

But both men get results and McCarthy's method probably would land him in the second division if he were working with the furious, frolicsome regime at Brooklyn.

The Dodgers have two pitchers each of whom has won 22 games, they have a .300 hitting outfield, the league's batting champion and the league's home run king. Underneath the frosting they have solid, meaty baseball.

But most of all they have that intangible Dodger hustle which has driven the rest of the National League back. They may make the Yankees think they are in a greased pig contest instead of a ball game and they are sure to give the fans a thrilling World Series, win or lose.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .343; Cooney, Boston, .319.
Runs—Reiser, Brooklyn, 117; Hack, Chicago, 109.
Runs Batted In—Camilli, Brooklyn, 119; Young, New York, 104.
Hits—Reiser, Brooklyn, 184; Hack, Chicago, 183.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 40; Mize, St. Louis, 38.
Triples—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 34, Ott, New York, 27.
Stolen Bases—Murtaugh, Philadelphia, 18; Handley, Pittsburgh, Hopp, St. Louis, and Frey, Cincinnati, 16.
Pitching—Riddle, Cincinnati, 18-4; Higbe, Brooklyn, 22-9.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .401; Di Maggio, New York, .359.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 132; Di Maggio, New York, 121.
Runs Batted In—Keller and Di Maggio, New York, 122.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 213; Heath, Cleveland, 194.
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland, 43; Di Maggio, New York, 41.
Triples—Heath, Cleveland, 19; Travis, Washingtin, 18.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 36; Keller, New York, 33.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 33; Kuhel, Chicago, 19.
Pitching—Gomez, New York, 15-4; Ruffing, New York, 15-6.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 25

Dixie Series
Nashville 6, Dallas 2 (Nashville wins series, 4-0).

Pacific Coast League
(Semifinal Play-offs)
Sacramento 3, San Diego 2.
(Only game scheduled. Sacramento leads in Shaughnessy play-offs, 2 games to 0.)

Hollywood Angle in Baseball

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Hollywood has moved in on the World Series this year.

Only a producer with a garden full of yes men in full bloom could have cooked up anything like the drama back of just about every man in what is sometimes called the fall classic. This one is strictly the glamor guys' series.

Even the youngest citizens tell you baseball still is a team game, but this year the clubs take a back seat to the individual color. There hasn't been anything like it for years.

For Ruth and Keller

There's George Selkirk, for instance, back on the spot again . . . first he had to fill Babe Ruth's size 11's. . . . Now he's pulled out of the hat again to take over for another pretty fair country ball player, Charley Keller. . . . There's Dixie Walker, who just missed the Series gravy train with two other clubs twice before, and is finally catching up with it after 10 years in the big show.

What about the all-time money battery of Bill Dickey and Lefty Gomez? . . . They've never been beaten in a Series game, and this may be the last time they're wheeled out there together to keep the slate clean. . . . Or how about the fugitives from the Phillies? . . . How do Dolph Camilli and Kirby Higbe and Curt Davis feel, coming out of the dark dungeon into the land of plenty?

That's how it is up and down the line-ups of both the Yanks and the Dodgers. . . . Five of the Yanks worked together on the team generally rated the greatest minor league club of all time—the 1937 Newark Bears who won the International League pennant by 25½ games. . . . There they are, Joe Gordon and Keller and Buddy Rosar and Lefty Marius Russo and "nuthin' ball" Atley Donald.

Fitzsimmons Valuable

Whitey Wyatt labored 10 years with three different American League clubs and the managers said that as a pitcher he was strictly a failure. . . . The Dodgers picked him up—and now, the winner. . . . And fat Freddy Fitzsimmons, the nicest guy in baseball, who was sold down the river at bargain rates by Bill Terry and who proved so valuable in the clutch for Brooklyn. . . . And Phil Rizzuto, the Yanks' new shortstop, who has never been on a team that didn't win a pennant. . . . Yet, only last May they said he'd never make the grade in the majors. . . . Billy Herman wanted to be manager of the Cubs, and lost interest in the game when someone else got the job. . . . Today he's as good a reason as any for Brooklyn being on top.

That's how it goes right down the line. Every man has a story. This is where the glamor guys move in.

Front Page News

Wide World

All That Mattered in Brooklyn

Youthful Brooklynites agree with the heading in the Brooklyn papers after their Dodgers copped the National League baseball pennant.

Southworth Is Proud of Cards

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 26 (AP)—Billy Southworth, popular manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, whose last pennant chance faded yesterday with a 3-1 defeat handed them by the Pirates, took his disappointment with a smile.

"We made a gallant fight of it," he said. "We never gave up clear down the stretch. We just weren't good enough and Brooklyn was.

"I am proud of the team. And I know we will make it very much tougher for the Dodgers next year."

Southworth added that the "boys" had been handicapped in the final stage of the campaign by loss of two power hitters, Johnny Mize and Enos Slaughter. He didn't go into the long series of injuries which had dogged his club through most of the season.

Turning to Brooklyn, Southworth said:

"They have won the championship. I hope they go on to win the World Series. They are good enough to do it."

The players, too, seemed to take their defeat philosophically. Before departing for Chicago and the final series of the year, some of them gathered on the hotel porch and ribbed each other about the "hick" towns they would have to return to for the winter.

The pennant fight?

"It's in the bag for us next year for sure," piped Lonnie Warneke.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 (AP)—There were no sour grapes or signs of disappointment in the home town of the battling Cardinals yesterday when the news came that Brooklyn's Dodgers finally had clinched the National League pennant.

"It was a terrific battle from opening day," commented Owner Sam Breadon of the Red Birds and the fans to a man echoed his sentiments.

Everyone agreed the Cardinals made a great bid and that the Dodgers showed championship stuff by recovering from a bad start on their final western swing to protect their slim margin.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in Each League)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Williams, Red Sox	140	444	132	178	.401
Di Maggio, Yanks	135	529	121	190	.359
Travis, Senators	148	529	104	212	.357
Reiser, Dodgers	137	536	117	184	.343
Cooney, Braves	122	442	52	141	.319
Hack, Cubs	149	577	109	183	.317
Mize, Cardinals	126	473	67	150	.317

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Meet of the Year

LONDON—England's biggest track meet of the present season—the match at Epsom in which the Armed Forces' team defeated that of the Civil Defense by 95 points to 80—provides today a study of wartime sports at its very best. Not only because competition was keen and some of the performances remarkably good, but also because sport for sport's sake was what brought the participants together, drew a crowd of more than 5,000 spectators, provided £236 to be handed over by the organizers for the entertainment of wounded service men and air raid casualties.

No prizes, medals or mementos were awarded. Competitors paid all their own expenses. The public rallied round in spite of bad weather. And a good time was had by all.

A good time was had in particular, quite literally, by Arthur Littler of the Royal Air Force. For, on a wet and heavy grass track measuring five laps to the mile, he won a close race over that distance in 4m. 23.7s. I should estimate that this was worth the equivalent of about 4m. 18s. on a quarter-mile cinder-path under normal conditions. Which is good going for a man who has had only a limited amount of time for training and hardly any racing.

Wooderson in 4m. 26c.

Sydney Wooderson, celebrated holder of the world's record for the mile, also took part in the race, and he did so without having had any training at all, since a mishap suspended his activities. He was just beaten for third place by Air Cadet J. W. Alford, the second man home being Frank Close of the Civil Defense, who overtook Littler in the last lap but was beaten in the final sprint for the tape. Wooderson's time was 4m. 26s.

A short while before the meet took place I was spending the night at a night-fighter station and was agreeably surprised to encounter there an athletic character well known in the United States—Pilot-Officer R. L. Howland, the old Cambridge University weight-putter. "Bonzo," as he is known to his friends, was interested to learn some details of the Epsom show our mutual friend, Jack Crump, was then organizing and asked me to tell Jack that he (Howland) would be glad to compete, if invited. Well, he was invited. And, quite untrained, the veteran took second place in his event with a best putt of 43ft. 7in. The winner, Second Lieut. A. F. Johnson, attained to 43ft. 11in., and the third man, H. E. A. Moody of the Civil Defense, to 42 ft. 3½in. Judged by British standards, which for field events are not very high, these performances would be accounted quite impressive in peacetime.

Johnson's performance was noted with special interest, because he is the best of Britain's young hopes in this department of athletics. He won the junior championships of 1939, when he was consistently doing about 48 feet with a 12-pound weight. His improved technique and strength since then suggest that he may well make a real name for himself with the 16-pounder after the war.

Mild "Comebacks"

A great feature of sport in Britain at the present time is the return to competition of many well-known athletes who had retired but are doing a species of mild "comeback" on the greatly altered scene. At Epsom the famous Olympic long-distance walking champion, H. H. Witlock, turned out in the two miles team race—and finished last. This is not surprising, as he had not previously put on a racing shoe since the war, and the only reason why he competed was to add a little interest to the proceedings. Two miles is not his distance, anyway. Not by many miles. The race was won by a man who can accurately be described as "the" British walker of wartime days, E. A. Slater of the Edmonton Air Raid Precaution services. He is a very stylish walker, and he has moved faster this season than at any previous period of his athletic career. His time on the occasion under notice was 14m. 49.6s.

Sergeant C. B. Holmes and Lieut. Alan Pennington are two sprinters whose names, without the military prefixes, were well known in international athletics before the war. They won the two short sprints and the quarter mile, respectively, at Epsom, and Holmes' 10.1s. must be accounted a very praiseworthy performance on a heavy and slightly uphill track. In the furlong he returned 23.1s. Pennington's time for the 440 yards was 57.6s.

Here are the results of the other events on the program: Half-mile—won by G. Wilson of the Civil Defense in 1m. 59.6s.; 120 yards hurdles—won by Maj. O. G. W. White, Armed Forces, in 15.9s.; 440 yards hurdles—won by R. A. Palmer, Civil Defense, in 59.9s.; running broad jump—won by J. W. Rugman, Civil Defense, with 22ft. ¾in.; discus-throw—won by Sergeant D. L. Grigg, Civil Defense (he is a policeman), with 121ft. 9in.

Radiocast

Part of the program was radiocast by the BBC, and the gentleman who did the job was Harold M. Abrahams, now with the Ministry of Economic Warfare. A barrister by profession, he has earned a big reputation as a radio commentator and writer on athletics since he won the Olympic 100 meters championship at Paris in 1924.

The organizer of the meeting was Jack Crump, manager of Britain's teams for international matches, and prominent members of the Amateur Athletic Association, put themselves to all sorts of inconvenience to come along and act as officials.

Wartime sport in Britain owes a great deal, indeed, to men like Crump, who although they have their business to attend to and are engaged in national service of various kinds in their spare time contrive all the same to organize competitions for people who, even more than in peacetime, welcome the opportunity to take part in them or to watch them.

Although members of the fighting services are always prominent in the events so arranged, a rigid service rule is enforced that none of the mmay have any special leave in order to do so. The time they give to their pastimes is therefore their own. And they give it with particular readiness when they know that the financial proceeds of a contest, as was the case at Epsom, are to be devoted to war charities.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	99	53	.651	
St. Louis	96	55	.636	2½
Cincinnati	86	65	.570	12½
Pittsburgh	80	71	.530	18½
New York	73	78	.483	25½
Chicago	69	83	.454	30
Boston	61	91	.401	38
Philadelphia	42	110	.276	57

Results Sept. 25

Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 0.
New York 2, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 6, Boston 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	99	51	.660	
Boston	82	69	.543	17½
Chicago	75	76	.497	24½
Detroit	74	77	.490	25½
Cleveland	73	77	.487	26
Washington	68	82	.453	31
St. Louis	68	82	.453	31
Philadelphia	63	88	.417	36½

Results Sept. 25

No games scheduled.

Harvard Meets Columbia in '43

Harvard completes the Ivy circuit in 1943 when the Crimson opens a home-and-home series with Columbia University. The series was announced yesterday by William J. Bingham, Harvard Director of Athletics.

Columbia will play the first game here in Boston and the second will be played the next year in New York. The two have not met on the Gridiron since 1903, when Harvard won on Soldier's Field, 18 to 0.

Sports Roundup

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Over in Brooklyn they're insisting that it wasn't a hurricane at all that struck Texas—only a concerted sigh of relief from Dodger fans throughout the country when they realized the bums were safely "in." . . . It wasn't anything compared with the storm that hit Flatbush and its environs last night. . . . The Brooklyn Eagle splashed it all over the front page in two words, "We Win"—and nobody had to ask what that meant. . . Newsboys all over town doubled their orders and then told their regular customers they'd better speak for one in advance if they wanted to read all about it in the morning. . . . Larry MacPhail broke down and cried when Joe Medwick phoned him to congratulate him, but he didn't weaken on his decision that the players had to keep out of the victory celebration planned. So the dinner was called off. . . . It's the fans' series anyway. They haven't had one in Brooklyn for 21 years while eight Dodger players and coach Chuck Dressen have had World Series experience. . . . Now instead of "wait till next year" the boys are hollering, "wait till next Wednesday."

* * *

Today's Guest Star

Bob Stedler, Buffalo Evening News: "In the Little Red Book of baseball, there is a section devoted to knotty problems. The Cleveland Indians should be included."

* * *

Hank Leiber is back home in Tucson, Ariz., with orders to rest for six months. . . . Notre Dame has banned portable radios and movie cameras at its home games this season. . . . Bill (Bobo) Spencer, Missouri's crack place-kicker, warmed up the other day by booting 35 in a row, then went back after a breather to kick 36 straight. . . . A reader from Fort George G. Meade, Md., wants to know if any other small college can match the U. of Miami's record of sending up four players to the National Football League in three years. . . . Will Connolly of the San Francisco Chronicle suggests unlimited substitutions for fans as well as players in case some of the customers can't stay until the games are over.

Hartnett Seeks Manager's Post

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (AP)—Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, a great, jovial figure in the National League for 20 years, was given his outright release by the New York Giants yesterday to give him a chance to make another connection if he wished.

The big fellow who starred for many years as the catcher of the Chicago Cubs and then managed the club from the middle of the 138 season until the end of last season, had served this year as a combination coach and catcher for the Giants.

"I would like it understood that Gabby was made free only so that he might better himself," explained manager Bill Terry. "He was released so that he can dicker for a managerial post somewhere and with the understanding that if he does not locate elsewhere he can return and find a coaching berth waiting for him with the Giants. He was a big help to us."

Local Box Score

Braves

Yesterday

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Walker rf	5	1	3	3	3	0	0
Herman 2b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Coscarart 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Reiser cf	3	1	2	5	2	0	0
Camilli 1b	4	1	0	0	10	0	0
Medwick lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	2	1	0	0	1	4	0
Reese ss	3	0	1	1	2	3	0
Owen c	4	1	1	1	5	1	0
Wyatt p	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	34	6	9	12	27	11	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
Dudra 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moore cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	9	2	0
Waner rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
West lf	4	0	2	3	3	0	0
Miller ss	3	0	0	0	3	4	1
Roberge 3b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Rowell 3b	2	0	2	2	2	3	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	5	2	0
*Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	31	0	5	6	27	19	4

*Batted for Berres in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Errors, Miller, Rowell 3. Runs batted in, Medwick, Reiser 2. Two-base hit, West. Home run, Reiser. Stolen base, Owen. Double plays, Herman, Reese and Camilli; Hassett, Miller and Hassett; Miller, Rowell and Hassett; Johnson, Miller and Hassett. Left on bases, Brooklyn 7, Boston 5. Base on balls, by Wyatt, by Earley 5; by Johnson. Struck out, by Wyatt 5, by Earley 5, by Johnson. Hits, off Earley, 5 in 3 innings; off Johnson, 1 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Earley. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Stewart. Time, 2h. 9m. Attendance, 10,098.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 25

Union (Tenn.) 34, Austin 0.
Mars Hill 19, Monticello (Ark.) A. & M. 0.

The National league pennant, on the average, is not decided until six days of the closing date.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Wyatt, Ruffing in Opener

The trademark of the Yankees being what it is—the long hit in the clutch—the Dodgers will need the same airtight pitching that has carried them down through the schedule when they get into the World Series next week. National Leaguers will tell you with a straight face that the Brooks have got it. Maybe they have. At least, no one can punch holes in the theory until after the McCarthymen have walked up to the plate and taken their swings.

Though up until the hour this was written Leo Durocher had refused to discuss the classic, there seems no doubt of his starting Whit Wyatt in the first game at Yankee Stadium next Wednesday. Leo has got to show his strength in the beginning and Wyatt is his ace.

Given a rest of six days, the former American League right-hander might make those Yankee sluggers moan, as a ball player would put it. He has more stuff than most of the hurlers in his league and he keeps that fast ball down around the hitter's knees. The Yanks may have trouble lifting it against the fences. A lot of batters in the N. L. couldn't lift it over the infield. Not as young as he used to be, Whit probably wouldn't be able to come back once or twice if the series lengthened. But he should do all right that first time out.

All year Kirby Higbe has been Durocher's No. 2 pitcher and most critics figure he will be in the classic. Yet, a majority of them doubt the Phillie graduate's ability to stop McCarthy's sluggers. Kirby is young and strong and has been throwing his "high hard one" past hitters since early April. But not Yankee hitters. Higbe will discover, perhaps to his amazement, that there is a difference.

Despite his 22 victories, Higbe has only a mediocre curve. He also admits he doesn't fool around with tricky deliveries. Curt Davis is no longer fast enough to breeze them past the hitters, but his curve is one of the best. After a long rest, he might bother the A. L. champs. Johnny Allen, a one-time Yank, would like to get at his former mates in the series, but if it comes, it probably will not be in a starting role. Durocher would leave himself open for a great deal of criticism by starting the unpredictable Allen.

The writer has a hunch that Freddy Fitzsimmons may be a bigger man in the classic than most people suspect. Durocher has thrown the knuckleball veteran into several tough spots in the battle with the Cardinals and Fitz came through beautifully. When that butterfly ball is fluttering, it bothers all hitters.

From one end to the other, no mound staff in baseball is stouter and better balanced than the latest assembled by Joe McCarthy. There were stretches through the regular campaign when Joe called on six different pitchers on successive days and each one did his duty. But, of course, this system is not so simple to organize in a short series. A hurler like Bob Feller, for instance, is far more valuable in a classic, as he can work two games and possibly three.

In other years, Red Ruffing and Lefty Gomez have shouldered the Yankee mound burden. But those days have passed. Ruffing probably will get the opening day assignment, against Wyatt, but it might be Red's first and last appearance. He also has reached the point where he needs those extra days between starts. Just the same, with the packed stadium around him, he should give the Dodgers something to think about. Red had little the last time out, but it makes a difference when big money is at stake.

One of the most colorful figures in this next affair could be Gomez, whose record of six victories and no defeats stands alone in World Series history. Chief Bender of the Athletics and Waite Hoyt of the old Yankees also won six contests, but they were beaten at least once.

Gomez and Ruffing are in the same boat. Lefty summed up his case a while back when he told a reporter he might win one or two more games "if Johnny Murphy stays in shape." But in the big series, the left-hander will be watched. Behind them McCarthy has Bonham, Russo, Donald, Chandler and a few others. Only Joe knows who will work.

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Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1941 — Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stock Market Undecided In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Scattered stocks exhibited recovery symptoms in today's market but many leaders extended yesterday's sharp downfall by fractions to a point or so.

An opening attempt to rally the list was only mildly successful and, while selling dried up appreciably, trends soon turned irregular. The ticker tape frequently came to a full stop near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 500,000 shares.

The 6 per cent ceiling on corporate profits advocated by the Treasury still was a flaw in the speculative picture, brokers said, notwithstanding the growing belief in Wall Street the proposal might find hard sledding in Congress.

Among resistant stocks were Chrysler, International Harvester, Santa Fe, Public Service of N. J., Pathe Film, General Electric, Westinghouse, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Phelps Dodge.

Laggards included Pepsi-Cola, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Yellow Truck, Boeing, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, American Can, Anaconda, Kennecott, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber and Sears Roebuck.

Supported in the curb were Humble Oil, America nGas, Aluminum of America, Pantepec and Venezuelan Petroleum. Phoenix Securities were backward along with Brewster Aero and American Cyanamid "B."

A good showing of strength crept back into the speculative rail section of the bond market today after some faltering yesterday when Treasury Secretary Morgenthau's tax statement created shakiness in both shares and liens.

Canadian bonds also recorded good gains, some going to new 1941 highs. Otherwise the foreign list presented a mixed appearance with Japanese bonds gaining a point and some previously inactive Danish issues jumping six points on small turnover.

Among corporates which brought slightly higher prices were International Telephone 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Nickel Plate 4½s, American Telephone 3¼s of '61, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. Wheat				
Winnipeg	.72⅞	.72¼	.72⅞	.72⅜
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.22⅝	1.21⅝	1.21¾	1.21⅝
Minneapolis	1.17	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	1.16⅛
Kansas City	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	1.15⅞	1.15⅝
Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73⅝	.74¼	.73⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.26⅝	1.25⅛	1.26	1.25⅛
Minneapolis	1.20⅞	1.19⅞	1.20⅛	1.19⅝
Kansas City	1.19⅛	1.18⅝	1.18⅞	1.18⅜
Winnipeg	.78⅜	.77⅛	.78¼	.77¾
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅜	1.26¼	1.26½	1.26⅛
Minneapolis			1.21½	1.21
Kansas City			1.19¼	1.18⅞
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.81⅞	.81⅜	.81½	.81¼
Kansas City	.74¾	.74¾	.74¾	.74¾
May Corn				
Chicago	.87⅜	.86⅝	.87⅛	.86½
Kansas City	.79¾	.79¾	.79¾	.79½
Dec. Oats				
Chicago	.52⅞	.52½	.52⅞	.52¼
Minneapolis	.49⅛	.48⅝	.49⅛	.48⅛
Winnipeg, Oct	.49	.47¼	.48⅞	.47
Rye, Chicago				
Dec	.75⅜	.74¾	.74⅞	.74⅜
May	.81⅜	.80½	.80¾	.80⅛
July	.83¼	.82	.82	.81

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct (old)	1.87½	1.78⅛	1.77¾	1.77¾	1.77½
Oct (new)	1.75½	1.76	1.74¾	1.74¾	1.74½
Dec	1.78	1.79¼	1.77¾	1.77¾	1.77½
May	1.82½	1.84	1.82¼	1.82¾	1.82½

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	10.75	10.75	10.65	10.67	10.70
Dec	11.10	11.15	11.02	11.05	11.10
Jan	11.30	11.35	11.22	11.22	11.30
March	12.70	12.70	12.57	12.62	12.70

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.5
December				93.2b	93.2
March	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.7	92.5
Tops					
October	127.1	127.2	126.6	126.6	127.0
December	125.6	126.7	125.6	125.6	1256.
March				124.3b	124.4
bBid.					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	16.53	16.60	16.40	16.41	16.68
December	16.76	16.85	16.61	16.63	16.80
March	16.96	17.06	16.81	16.84	17.02
May	17.11	17.20	16.94	16.96	17.15
July	17.15	17.22	16.39	17.00	17.17

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.70	13.70	13.65	13.67	13.60
December	13.60	13.62	13.56	13.58	13.56

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December					14.55b
March	14.60	14.60	14.60	14.60	14.57
June					14.75b

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N Y March No. 2	2.80	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.81
Wld May No. 4	2.27	2.29	2.26½	2.29	2.25

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.94	7.97	7.90	7.90	7.91
March	8.05	8.13	8.04	8.04	8.07

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.79

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	36.25	36.25	36.10	36.15	36.15
*December	36.25	36.30	36.20	36.20	36.25
*January	36.45	36.45	36.30	36.30	36.35

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†October	28.15	28.30	27.90	27.90	28.20
†November	28.25	28.30	27.90	27.90	28.25
†December	28.30	28.45	28.00	28.00	28.30

†U. S. Grs.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.25	2.35	2.30	2.30	2.37
January	3.18	3.18	3.10	3.13	3.15

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Figgs. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.80a)	2	54½	54	54	— ½
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 25
7¾	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis (1)	1	22¾	21¾	21¾	— 1
15⅞	12	Addressogr (1)	1	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (.15)	120	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Alleghany Corp	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf xw	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
28⅜	18¼	Alleghany pr pf	3	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
11¼	7¾	Alleg Lud (1½g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
167½	144¼	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
13	10	Ai Ch & Dye (8)	2	160	160	160	
14¾	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 19
8⅞	5½	Allied M (¾g)	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
86	71⅝	Allied Stores	18	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
37	25¾	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	
21¾	14½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g	8	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
13⅜	11	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
20	10	Amal Leather	3	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
63½	44	Am Lea pf 3¾k	1	57¾	57¾	57¾	Sep 25
19⅝	14⅜	Amerada Cp (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
58½	40	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	7	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Airlines (1e)	3	46	45¾	46	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	9	9	9	
39	29⅞	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	
3	1	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	34	34	34	
85¼	78½	Am Cable & R	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	
185	171½	Am Can (4)	2	84¼	84	84	— 1
34⅜	23	Am Can pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	+ ½
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
23½	18½	Am Ch & C 1.20g	3	69	68¼	68¾	Sep 25
113	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	5	10	10½	10½	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
83¼	61½	Am Col'type(.60)	4	11½	11½	11½	—3⅜
97¼	43⅜	Am Comm Al	1	7	7	7	Sep 25
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
17⅜	11¼	Am Encaus Tu	2	18	18	18	
6½	3¾	Am European	4	13½	13½	13½	Sep 25
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
24⅜	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	12	12	12	— ¼
28⅜	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
38½	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	26	25¾	26	26	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Am-Haw SS (3g)	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	6	35	34¼	34½	
11¼	4¼	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
21⅜	11⅝	Am Home (2.40)	2	47	47	47	— ¼
28½	20	Am Ice	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4¼	3⅛	Am Ice pf(1⅝e)	1	26½	25½	26	Sep 25
13¼	9⅝	Am Internat'l	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 23
50	45	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	45	45	45	Sep 16
17⅛	10¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Sep 8
95¼	79	Am Locomotive	5	12½	12¼	12⅜	Sep 25
13⅜	10¼	Am Loco pf 5½k	2	86	86	86	+ ⅛
6¼	2¼	Am M & F (.74g)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 23
22⅜	15½	Am M & Metal	7	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1	1	Am Metal (¾g)	2	21	21	21	Sep 25
46¾	30	Am Power & Lt	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
39	23	AP&L $6 pf 51¼k	3	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	AP&L $5pf 43¾k	9	29	28½	28¾	Sep 25
15⅞	11⅞	Am Rad&St(.45g)	49	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am R Mill(1.05g)	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Am Saf R (1g)	5	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
45⅜	34	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Sep 25
155	138¾	Am Sm & R(2g)	19	42¾	41¼	41¼	— ¾
54	37	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	153½	153½	153½	Sep 24
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Sep 23
11½	9¾	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stores (1½g)	1	11	11	11	
22⅛	15	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	20¼	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	96¾	96½	96½	— ¾
163⅜	148½	Am T & T (9)	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	9	154⅛	153½	153⅝	— ¼
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	70½	70	70	— ½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	152⅛	152⅛	152⅛	Sep 25
29¼	24½	Am Viscose 4g$	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ¼
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	21	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	1	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	Sep 25
99¼	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	1	86	86	86	+1
81¼	71	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	7½	7½	7½	
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	8	75¾	73½	74	—1
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	
30	22⅛	Anaconda (11½g)	36	50	50	50	Sep 24
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	26¾	26⅞	26⅝	
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Sep 24
2¼	1	A P W Paper	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 24
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	33	32¾	32¾	Sep 25
51¾	4	Armour Ill	1	110½	110½	110½	Sep 23
69¾	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	9	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	68	67½	68	+ ½
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	5	72	72	72	Sep 18
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.45g)	1	29⅛	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 25
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	5½	5½	5½	
102½	87	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	91	91	91	— ⅛
35⅛	23	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	84	84	84	—1½
31⅝	18	Associates (2)	1	96½	96½	96½	Sep 25
20¼	60¼	Atch T&SF (1g)	1	25	25	25	Sep 18
28⅛	13½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	14	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
24⅞	19½	Atl Coast Line	1	63½	63½	63½	+ ½
11¾	8¼	Atl G&W Indies	16	24¾	24¾	24½	+ ¼
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	33	33	33	—1
24⅞	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	49	48¾	48¾	—1
111½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Sep 25
71⅜	63⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Sep 25
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	69½	69½	69½	Sep 25
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 24
3¼	2⅜	Aviation Corp	34	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	15⅛	15	15	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 25
13¼	7	Barber As (1⅝e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros 1⅝g	1	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	12	9⅝	9⅝	9½	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	14	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	Sep 25
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26	26	26	—1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	11	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	4	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	Sep 24
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
89½	65⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	46	67¼	65⅞	65¾	—1½
31½	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	2	29	28½	28½	Sep 25
23⅝	16½	Black & Deck(2)	2	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	66	21¾	20¾	21⅜	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	2	29½	29½	29½	Sep 22
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.80g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	18	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 25
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 25
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	2	9⅜	9	9	
25⅞	18½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	5	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	2	29	29	29	Sep 25
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41¼	41	41	Sep 25
25⅝	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	Sep 25
65⅝	53¾	Bkly-Man Tr	5	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
26½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep 25
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	Sep 25
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	4	6⅝	6½	6½	
34¼	23	Bullard (1½g)	5	25	23	23	Sep 25
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	6	32⅝	31½	31½	Sep 25
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16½	9	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	— ⅜
9¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	14	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
4¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
4⅝	3	ButleCop&Zinc	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Sep 25
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	10	10	10	
24⅜	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	
53	41	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Sep 8
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	Sep 25
7¼	1⅛	Calumet&H(¾g)	14	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	3	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	9	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1⅛g)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpenter Stl (2g)	1	27	27	27	Sep 25
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	80¼	79	79¼	—1¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	44¾	44	44	— ⅛
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1⅛g)	6	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
4½	1⅝	Cent Foundry	3	2½	2½	2½	Sep 24
14¼	4¾	Cent Violetta S	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 19
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
5⅝	2¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	13¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	6	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
22½	17½	Cham P&P (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 25
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	32	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Sep 19
4	2¼	Ches Corp	38	4	3⅞	4	Sep 25
6	1⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
		Chi & E Ill A	8	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼	Chi Great West	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great W pf	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 25
44½	37½	Ch. P. j ov pf (3)	3	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅛
54	49	C P T pf pf(2½)	1	42	42	42	Sep 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 23
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10⅝	Chickasha (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
1⅛	⅞	Childs Co	1	15⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 24
109¾	89¼	City I & F (.90g)	33	58¾	57⅝	58¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
40⅝	.01¾	Clark Eq (2½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 24
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.30g	2	34	34	34	
43⅝	26⅝	Climax M (1.20)	8	38	38	38	—1⅛
107⅜	28½	Cluett-Peab (2g)	8	39¾	38¾	38¾	
106	67	Coca-Cola (2½g)	6	36	37	37	
62½	44½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
18¼	11½	Colgate-P (1½g)	1	62	62	62	Sep 24
104½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	4	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
.01¾	18½	Collins & A 2¾g	2	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ¼
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	17½	17¼	17½	Sep 25
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	3	15½	15½	15½	Sep 25
2¼	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	Sep 25
82¼	66½	Col G&E pf A(5)	38	73¾	73¾	73¾	
7½	4½	Colum Pict	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (3⅜)	3	26	26	26	— ⅛
31	23⅛	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	
104	73	Comi Credit (3)	12	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	100	100	100	Sep 17
11⅞	8¾	Comi Inv Tr (4)	11	32	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
65⅝	49	Com Tr cv pf(4½)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Sep 24
30½	24½	Comi Solv (1⅜g)	31	32¾	32¾	32¾	
3	3	Com'th & South	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	14	Com&Sou pf (3)	8	20½	20½	20½	
50¾	22½	Congoleum (1)	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	Sep 25
15⅞	10½	Cons Aire (4g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cig (1⅜e)	40	43½	42¼	43⅛	—

Commerce and Finance

Treasury's 6 P. C. Tax Plan Faces Opposition or Amendment

Business and Industry

Bank Women Study Issues Of Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—Because the defense program has thrown a puzzling mass of new problems into the laps of the banking profession, women who are top executives in that field are devoting their meeting here to finding answers to them.

As they learn how to solve these problems, they can in turn help their communities and the nation, declares Miss Emma E. Claus, President of the Association of Bank Women, herself a Gary (Ind.) bank official.

The association, now in its 20th year, has never met in a time like this, says Miss Claus. Always a serious study group, it convenes this year in a more thoughtful mood than ever before. The convention has the atmosphere of the college classroom, and the program reads like a short course in defense banking problems.

Meets Real Need

It therefore meets a real need, Miss Claus points out. Today a woman bank executive needs to understand not only conventional banking, but world conditions and economics in its broadest sense.

"We must keep studying all the time to widen the horizons of our thinking," she said. "We must dig into all kinds of subjects. Many of our members keep themselves abreast of the time by taking university courses in economics."

One of the subjects a bank woman must understand thoroughly today is inflation and its bearing on the national welfare, Miss Claus observed. This leads the bank woman to a study of government finance and to an active desire to support the government in policies tending to check inflation.

Thus she may find herself advising her clients not to put money in a savings account with her bank, but in government defense bonds. Money in an account can be easily drawn out and spent, serving to increase demand for products and thus pushing prices up, she will explain to her client.

On the other hand, money in defense bonds, being tied up for a time, tends to keep the buyer off the market and so lessens demand and holds prices down. It is the bank woman's duty to give such advice, says Miss Claus.

Outside Speakers

At this convention, these women executives are delving into such matters. They have called in an authority, Mark Brown, Vice-President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, to talk to them about "Banking the Defense Program." Branching out into the industrial field, they have asked E. J. Condon of the National Association of Manufacturers to tell them his views on "Women, Defense, and Industry."

From their own membership they have recruited a panel of experts to discuss "trends in financial services under emergency requirements." Speakers at this forum will take up such subjects as expenditure guidance, or the helping of clients to plan their budgets with a view to meeting taxes and setting aside savings for defense bonds; consumer credit, and the whole subject of checks on inflation.

Growing in Importance

Miss Claus feels strongly that women in banking will have an increasingly important roll to play as the defense program draws more and more men into emergency posts. The first World War gave women their big opportunity in the financial world. Once they had a foothold they advanced on their own merits. Now there are a considerable number of trained women in the field who can take increased responsibility whenever they are called to do it, Miss Claus points out.

"Women today, as courageous as they have proved themselves in the past, will accept whatever responsibility that is placed upon them and will acquit themselves well," says Miss Claus, who longs to see women take their place, regardless of sex, wherever their abilities lead them. But she maintains that their interests are identical with those of men, and that men and women should work together harmoniously without any thought of competition between the sexes for jobs.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 210

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable Nov. 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 10, 1941.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer

Boston, Sept. 22, 1941

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2, 1941.

GEORGE MIXTER, *Treasurer.*

September 23, 1941.

THE KIND OF BANK YOUR BUSINESS NEEDS

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Bank Group Leader

Gibson

Emma E. Claus

President of the Association of Bank Women and Secretary-Treasurer of the Bankers Trust Company, Gary, Indiana.

Odlum Asks 56 Big Firms to Assist In Subcontracting Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Floyd B. Odlum, Director of the OPM contracts distribution division, has written to 56 large corporations holding defense orders asking each to designate an executive to assist Mr. Odlum in subcontracting work to small concerns.

Officials said also that the Office of Production Management field offices, which were set up to facilitate subcontracting, would be expanded and their number probably increased. There are 30 field offices now.

An OPM survey showed some time ago that the 56 corporations hold three-fourths of all defense orders.

"Orders for defense goods have piled up in a comparatively few of the larger and more efficient plants of our country," Mr. Odlum wrote.

"At the same time, many smaller plants able to work, but lesser known to procurement offices or less efficient have been without work.

"Because of the tremendous all-out defense effort thousands of small businesses which have been busy up until now face a shutdown due to lack of materials for civilian production."

Mr. Odlum asked the concerns to appoint one of their "ablest executives" to take charge of subcontracting to small enterprises and to act as liaison officer between the OPM and the company.

FCA Governor Warns Of Farm Land Boom

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Warning that the stage is set for a speculative farm land boom, Governor A. G. Black of the Federal Farm Credit Administration appealed today to public and private lending agencies for co-operation to avert such a development.

"Neither agriculture nor the lenders to agriculture can afford another period of overlending and speculation, with the accompanying economic maladjustments, which followed the last war," the government credit official told a conference of mortgage, insurance and farm officials in a prepared address.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and Leon Henderson, defense price administrator, also were scheduled to speak at the session said to represent agencies which hold 75 per cent of the loans to agriculture.

Excess Reserves Off $50,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that idle cash in the banks totaled $5,200,000,000 on September 24. These excess reserves are scheduled to be cut $1,200,000,000 on November 1 when new reserve requirements become effective.

The September 24 total was $50,000,000 smaller than a week previous, due partly to a seasonal rise in money circulation and quarterly income tax payments.

New Haven Reports August Net Income of $1,170,250

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad reports for August, 1941, a net income of $1,170,250 as compared with a deficit of $260,546 for August, 1940.

Gross revenues for the month were $10,043,523, an increase of $2,728,604 or 37.3 per cent over August, 1940. Freight revenue increased $1,945,081 or 47.6 per cent and passenger revenue increased $731,740 or 29.5 per cent.

Operating expenses for the month were $6,373,973, an increase of $923,925 or 17.0 per cent due primarily to increased equipment maintenance and Transportation expenses necessitated by the large increase in volume handled. After expenses, taxes, equipment and joint facility rents, the report shows a Net Railway Operating Income of $2,074,743, a gain of $1,355,031 over August, 1940.

For the eight months ended August 31, 1941, gross revenues amounted to $69,477,498, an increase of $15,131,968 or 27.8 per cent over the same period of 1940.

Expect Fight In Senate On 6P.C.Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau's proposal that corporation profits be limited to 6 per cent drew mixed reaction in the Senate Finance Committee today and Senator Tom Connally (D), Texas, a member, said present excess profits taxes "should be amended and strengthened."

On the other hand, Senator Robert Taft (R), Ohio, another Finance Committeeman, called Mr. Morgenthau's suggestion "a most unwise and demagogic proposal even for a war-time program."

Senator Connally told reporters he was "not satisfied with provisions of the recently approved revenue law as regards excess profits."

(The law increased the excess profits tax 10 per cent in each bracket, lifting the bottom-bracket levy from 25 to 35 per cent on excess profits up to $20,000. The top-bracket tax on such profits—those over $500,000—now is 60 per cent.

(The new law permits corporations to figure excess profits either on the basis of invested capital or the basis of average earnings for the years 1936-39, inclusive.)

Mr. Morgenthau suggested that profits be computed on an invested capital basis, and Senator Connally declared that the present alternative method of computation "allows too many loopholes for escape."

While he said he was not prepared to express full agreement with Mr. Morgenthau's proposed 6 per cent limitation because it still was in "the nebulous stage," the Texas Senator declared that "I am strongly of the opinion that existing excess profits taxes should be amended and strengthened."

In a statement, Senator Taft declared that many small businesses have slight invested capital, and that if Congress declined to recognize the average earnings basis for computing excess profits "then we are likely to destroy all incentive to improve business conditions and service to the public.

"A good many of the new dealers have been inspired for a long time with the theory that profits are wicked and represent a form of extortion from the public," he continued. "As a matter of fact, most profits represent the savings and operation which are effected by ability, ingenuity and persistence."

Wallace's Board To Issue All U. S. Export Licenses

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Economic Defense Board headed by Vice-President Wallace has further centralized control of economic warfare and kindred defense measures by taking over the issuance of all export licenses in the $4,000,000,000-a-year foreign trade of the United States.

In line with President Roosevelt's order of Sept. 15 to "intensify the policy of preventing shipments to Axis-dominated countries," the Economic Defense Board began absorption of the State Department's Division of Controls, which heretofore has collaborated with the export control administration in regulating exports and issuance of export licenses.

Mr. Wallace's super-defense board already has taken over the previously independent and Army-directed export control administration with the objective of integrating its functions into the broader work of the board.

Schram Appoints Advisory Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Appointments to the new advisory committee of the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange have been made by Emil Schram, President of the Exchange. The appointees are to take their places on Oct. 1, when the institution is to change from the committee form of government to the corporate form.

Those selected included William K. Beckers, Howard B. Dean, Albert H. Gordon, Robert J. Hamerschlag, and George R. Kantzler. In the reorganization many of the present duties of the standing commitees are to be turned over to the staff.

Matters relating to admissions and discipline, however, are to be left with the board of governors and the new committee is to have charge of these, sifting the cases as they come and making recommendations to the board.

Final authority is to remain with the board, as the committee will have no power for definitive action.

Sharp Upturn in Output Of Small Fruits in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore. — One of the significant production increases in agriculture in Oregon and one which is declared to form an industry of real economic importance to the State, is that of small fruits.

Production of nine kinds of small fruits in Oregon in 1940 was estimated at 78,172,000 pounds, harvested from 23,300 acres, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Income from this source was estimated at $3,557,500. A relatively large proportion of the commercial small fruit industry of the United States is in Oregon, approximately 6 per cent of the national cash farm income from this source going to Oregon producers.

G. E. Cuts Waste to Minimum

A. J. Lacock, left, in charge of General Electric's waste and spoilage prevention, and H. J. Beattie, supervisor of G. E. salvage operations, inspect a pile of baled scrap in the Schenectady works.

General Electric Redoubles Materiel Conservation Effort

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The General Electric Company, long an exponent of the scientific conservation of materials, is redoubling its efforts in this field as a means of aiding the national defense program.

With the level of waste and spoilage in manufacturing operations already cut 13 per cent under what it was five years ago, special anti-waste campaigns are now under way at plants in West Lynn, Mass., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Bloomfield, N. J. Others are planned.

Posters, buttons and special issues of plant newspapers are being used to show workers, many of whom have been added within the last year, how to make the most of millions of tons of defense materials which they are handling.

Waste Salvage

General electric for years has conserved materials through an internal organization for the salvage of its waste and by a second organization for the study of manufacturing methods with a view toward keeping waste and spoilage at a minimum. H. J. Beattie and A. J. Lacock, both of the manufacturing general department in Schenectady, respectively head these organizations.

Mr. Beattie's department is devoted to the utilization and marketing of waste products, scrap and surplus materials. General Electric has $325,000 invested in buildings and equipment, maintains a personnel of 250 and expends more than half a million dollars annually for labor and operating expenses in this work. It costs about 20 cents to salvage a dollar's worth of material. The marketable waste products annually exceed 200,000,000 pounds, or approximately 3,000 carloads.

Scrap is disposed of in three ways. As much as possible is used within the company. This amounts to about 20 per cent. Other scrap is shipped, when practicable, to smelters and vendors for conversion into raw material and returned to the company. This is true particularly with respect to copper, brass, lead and compositions. The remainder is sold outright to competitive bidders.

For selling purposes, the scrap is divided into about 125 classes, each having a different price. The scrap includes steel, iron, copper, brass, compositions, lead, Babbitt, solder, tin, paper, insulation, zinc and aluminum. Of this steel comprises 75 per cent by weight and iron 10 per cent by weight.

Control of Losses

Mr. Lacock's organization is concerned with the control of manufacturing losses and the improvement of work quality. This requires 38 men with considerable technical and practical experience and the part-time services of many others.

Manufacturing losses may be due to various causes—materials, tools, methods, workmanship or design. It is the job of Mr. Lacock and his assistants to determine the causes and to attend to its correction. The task calls for the continual co-operation of the engineering, drafting and manufacturing departments.

Linen Imports Drop but British Ship 60 P. C. of Pre-War Volume

NEW YORK (AP)—The European war has cut sharply into U. S. imports of linen and boosted prices but dealers estimated the British Isles were sending to this country about 60 per cent as much as before the war, despite shipping shortages.

One firm reported that during the past year it received linen goods approximately at the rate of 1938 and 1939. A wholesale buyer, however, said his company was able to get only about 40 per cent as much linen as normally.

U. S. Customs and Commerce Department statistics indicated Britain was concentrating on shipments of high quality goods.

This was interpreted as in line with the British policy of building up credits in this country through sale of a variety of articles.

An example was the amount of table damask on which duty was paid in June, 60,500 pounds, valued at $106,000. The total for 1939 was 914,390 pounds, valued at $2,051,500, and showed June only slightly below the monthly average.

In some other of the dozen-odd classifications used by the customs house for duty purposes, however, the flow into U. S. channels was only about 25 per cent of normal. At the same time, however, the valuation of most classes, per pound, was higher by as much as 100 per cent.

U. S. Gold Imports Up Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose to $26,061,505 in the week ended September 17, and were the largest for any week since the middle of April.

Canada, which is usually the principal shipper, accounted for $23,767,758 of the sum, the Commerce Department said in announcing the figures.

Only other important shipment was 1,329,352 from the Philippines.

In recent weeks gold imports have been running between $3,000,000 and $7,000,000 a week.

Officials said they did not know this was the case, but it was possible that some of the gold which arrived here from Canada originated in Russia. About a month ago the Russian Government sold 10,000,000 worth of gold to the United States Treasury, receiving the money in advance and promising to ship the metal in 90 days.

Silver imports amounted to $493,064, somewhat smaller than usual. They included 298,854 from Mexico and 77,040 from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits in Federal Reserve banks as "earmarked accounts" increased $31,474,400 to a total of $2,004,780,732.

Gold exports were $231 and silver exports were $3,681.

National Bank Call

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of all national banks at the close of business Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Hull Increases Blacklist In Latin America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Economic Defense Board announced a supplementary "black list" of firms in the other American republics, adding 300 individuals and firms to the original list of 1,800 business institutions issued on July 17.

The announcement, made by Secretary of State Hull in conjunction with other members of the Economic Defense Board, also designated the names of 65 firms which have been deleted from the original "proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals."

In issuing its original blacklist the State Department said it included persons or firms "deemed to be acting for the benefit of Germany or Italy or nationals of those countries and persons to whom the exportation directly or indirectly, of various articles or materials is deemed to be detrimental to the interest of national defense."

Effect of List

The general effect of the original black list, depriving firms named on it of American supplies, has been to interfere with their business and in some instances cause them to close their doors.

The new announcement stated that "additions to the list have been made on the basis of the continuing study" and that the new list includes a number of firms and individuals "who have been acting as 'cloaks' for effecting transactions with firms already on the proclaimed list."

The new list contained the names of 17 firms in Argentine, 15 in Bolivia, 41 in Brazil, 7 in Chile, 38 in Colombia, 25 in Costa Rica, 12 in Cuba, 6 in the Dominican Republic, 56 in Guatemala, 6 in Haiti, 45 in Mexico, 4 in Nicaragua, 6 in Panama, 4 in Paraguay, 13 in Peru, 13 in Salvador, 3 in Uruguay, and 1 in Venezuela.

One of the firms added to the "black list" was Air France, the French overseas airline which connects South America with France. Air France was named in the sections of the list pertaining to Argentina, Brazil and Chile.

The newspaper El Pampero in Buenos Aires, which has been characterized as pro-Nazi, was named on the Argentine list.

Lati, the Italian overseas airline, which provides the last remaining aerial link between the American continent and the Axis nations, was also named on the Argentine list. A considerable amount of vitally needed articles are reported to have been shipped from South America to Germany and Italy on Lati planes, and Axis diplomats and officials have utilized that airline in reaching the American continent.

The Transocean News Agency, which was ordered out of the United States on a charge of issuing Axis propaganda, was named on the "black list" in Chile, Colombia, Uruguay, Mexico and Guatemala.

Hotels Included

Six hotels in Guatemala were also included in the list of 56 individuals and firms black-listed in that country.

The State Department said of the 65 firms deleted from the original list:

"They represent situations in which satisfactory corrective action has been taken by the firms concerned and where the appropriate authorities have been satisfied that removal from the list is now warranted. In a few cases deletions have been made because the firm or individual in question is not presently resident or operating in the particular country."

The 65 included 11 in Argentina, 2 in Bolivia, 7 in Brazil, 9 in Colombia, 3 in Costa Rica, 2 in Cuba, 1 in the Dominican Republic, 3 in Guatemala, 2 in Haita, 2 in Honduras, 10 in Mexico, 4 in Nicaragua, 3 in Panama, and 12 in Uruguay.

The name of the Deutsche Lufthansa, the overseas German airline, was deleted in Honduras, Panama and Costa Rica because it does not operate now in those countries.

Textile Exports Halted by Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The exportation of artificial silk and cotton yarns from Brazil has been halted abruptly by a decree signed by President Vargas.

The order specified no more of these yarns could be sent out of the country until the Commission of National Economic Defense decided the stocks on hand were sufficient for the needs of the internal market.

The decree, which became immediately effective, did not affect contracts previously signed but not delivered.

Brazilian factories of late have been selling large quantities of their yarns to other South American nations and to Mexico.

Lukens Steel Shipments Seen Highest on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Lukens Steel Company shipments for the fiscal year ending Oct. 11, 1941, will be at the highest level in the company's history, according to Robert W. Wolcott, President. Present indications are that shipments will be about 425,000 net tons for the period, as compared with 318,828 in the 1940 fiscal year, while dollar sales volume will be around $30,000,000 as against $18,751,175 in the previous fiscal year, Mr. Wolcott said.

Reflecting the large demand for steel plate, used in the construction of ships, tanks and other military weapons as well as in normal industrial products, Mr. Wolcott estimated that net profit, after all charges and taxes, for 12 of the 13 four-week periods, from Oct. 13, 1940, to Sept. 13, 1941, would be in excess of $1,750,000. For the full 1940 year, which ended Oct. 12, 1940, the company's profits amounted to $709,488.

Heads Big Firm

Frank Oberkoetter Studios

L. B. Neumiller

Elected President of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. Mr. Neumiller formerly was Vice-President of the company. The board of directors of the company elected B. C. Heacock, formerly President, chairman of the executive committee.

Engineering Awards In Week Are 61 P. C. Above 1940 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards picked up this week, totaling $164,444,000, a gain of 37 per cent over the previous week and 61 per cent greater than the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

Increased industrial building boosted private contracts 8 per cent above the week before and 21 per cent higher than a year ago.

Pubic construction rose sharply, reflecting the letting of two huge defense awards, a $52,000,000 metallic magnesium plant at Freeport, Texas, and a $45,983,000 smokeless powder plant at Choteau, Okla.

Comparison of awards by classes follows:

	Latest wk	Prev wk	Year ago
Private	$22,359,000	$20,788,000	$18,493,000
State and municipal	18,595,000	17,717,000	21,664,000
Federal	123,490,000	81,832,000	82,026,000
Totals	164,444,000	120,315,000	102,177,000

Ruling May Cost Meat Packers Huge Sum in Back Wages

CHICAGO (AP)—A ruling on the overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour Act which may cost meat packing firms from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 in back wages was announced by Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe.

The court held that Swift & Company violated the provisions and directed the wage and hour division of the Labor Deartment to draft an injunction to restrain further violations.

At issue was the 14 week exemption from overtime provisions granted by the Act to employees engaged in handling, slaughtering and dressing livestock and poultry. The exemption was designed to meet seasonal fluctuations in the industry.

The wage and hour division contended that Swift & Company applied the exemption to employees not directly engaged in handling, slaughtering and dressing—such as watchmen, clerical workers, truck drivers, and elevator operators.

The company contended that overtime need not be paid to those employees because they were not covered by the Act. Judge Igoe decided that they were.

Drastic Cut In Civilian Supplies Seen

JACKSON'S MILL, W. Va., Sept. 26 (AP)—Warning of drastic curtailment in supplies of many ordinary civilian goods—such as refrigerators, washing machines and radios—was given here today by M. Clifford Townsend, agricultural representative of defense priorities.

He said that defense officials had been "a little slow in the cutting down process, but from here on out it is going to be speeded up—and speeded up fast."

Noting that automobile production for December had been slashed in two because of defense demands, Mr. Townsend said in a prepared address that this was "just a sample" of what must happen in many other lines of civilian supplies.

"So far, the general public hasn't felt this cutting down process on a very large scale because of the supplies already on store shelves and in warehouses," he said. "When the goods already manufactured are exhausted then the public will realize what has happened. The manufacturers, who turn out their products several months in advance of actual retail sales, already know what has happened."

Mr. Townsend, former Governor of Indiana who has been serving as liaison man for the Agriculture Department at defense planning sessions, prepared his address for delivery to a training school for farm leaders here under ausnices of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

He said that defense-produced shortages in a number of metals and the resultant effect on equipment manufacture would make it difficult for farmers to attain the huge production goals required for national defense and British aid, but he asserted that farmers could succeed by careful planning, use of substitutes, and sharing their farm machinery.

Carloadings Gain For Great Lakes Area Is Forecast

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Great Lakes Regional Advisory Board has forecast a 4 per cent increase in carloadings for the Great Lakes area during the fourth quarter of 1941 as compared with the final three months of 1940.

Estimated loadings for all commodities is expected to reach 538,997, compared with 518,106 during the last 1940 quarter, the Board reported.

Curtailment of auto production will bring the largest decrease—an estimated 14 per cent. Another 10 per cent decrease is expected in fresh fruits other than citrus and an 8 per cent decline is looked for in coal and coke car requirements.

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The brogue began centuries ago in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands, but was long since adopted by men the world over as the good companion for tweeds and countryside. Shoe stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor offer excellent brogues at all times, and particularly now that fall and winter doings make them so suitable.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¾s 60-55	111.1	111.1	111.1

New York City Bonds

38 3s 80	106⅜	106⅛	106¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	60	59¾	60
104 Alleghany 5s 44 mod	92	91¼	91½
19 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78½	78	78
1 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	60½	60½	60½
13 Alleghany 5s 50	60¾	60½	60½
2 Allied Stra 4½s 51	104½	104½	104½
14 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	101½	102
4 Am T&T 3½s 43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
18 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅛	108	108⅛
34 Am T&T 3s 56	112⅝	112¼	112⅝
4 Arm Del 4s 55	108⅝	108½	108⅝
2 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 AtSF aj 4s 95 st	88	88	88
1 AT&SF 4½s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6 AT&SFRky M 4s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 A C Line cfi 4s 52	87¾	87¾	87¾
11 A C Line 4½s 64	59¾	59½	59¾
3 A C Line 5s 45	90¾	90¾	90¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	88½	88¼	88¼
4 B&O 95 st A	32	31¾	32
4 B&O 95 st C	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛
10 B&O 2000 st D	32	31¾	31¾
5 B&O 96 st F	31¾	31⅜	31⅝
16 B&O cv 60 st	39½	39¼	29½
12 B&O 4s 48	57	56¾	56⅝
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49	49	49
16 B&O S W 50 st	39½	39⅛	39¼
2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	87	87	87
1 Beth St 3s 60	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Boston&Me 4s 50	87¾	87¼	87¾
17 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33¼	32⅞	33¼
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70¾	70¾	70¾
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10 Bkl R&P 57 st	37⅜	37	37⅜
19 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6	6	6
3 Can Nat 5s 69 July	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	104	104	104
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Can Pac 5s 54	87	86⅞	87
43 Can Pac 4½s 46	95	94¼	94¾
3 Can Pac 4½s 60	84¼	84	84¼
18 Can Pac 4s perp	68⅝	68	68⅛
18 Celanese 3s 55	101¼	101	101¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59	3¾	3¾	3¾
18 Cen Pac 5s 60	49⅛	49¼	49¼
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69	68⅝	69
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	18	18
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85	85	85
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	85	85	85
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	14½	14⅛	14⅛
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	71½	71½	71½
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	68	67⅞	68
2 CB&Q gen 4s 58	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
3 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93½	93½	93½
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88⅛	88	88½
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26½	26½	26½
1 Chi I&L 6s 66	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	9¼	9	9
11 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10	9¾	10
10 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
2 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	37	36½	36½
10 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	36½	36½	36½
10 Chic&NW gm 5s 87	27	27	27
25 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	23¼	23¼	23¼
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	1⅝	1½	1½
2 CRI & P 4s 88	20	20	20
5 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	19	19	19
12 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	11⅝	11⅜	11½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102¾	102⅝	102¾
26 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5 Cinc Gs 5s 43	43½	43½	43½
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49¼	48⅞	49¼
7 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	67½	67½	67½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	83½	83½	83½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	72½	72	72¾
3 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	63	63	63
3 Col & Sou 4s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Col F&I 5s 70	85½	85½	85½
31 Col & So 4½s 80	15¼	14⅞	15¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103½	103½	103½
3 Col&So Oh El 3¼s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
24 Coml Mack Inc 69ww	52¾	52½	52½
3 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Con Edis 2½s 45	106½	106½	106½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
4 Consol'n Coal 4s 60	81	81	81
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104	104	104
6 Crucible Stl 4½s 55	98	98	98
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	23	23	23
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	97½	97½	97½
48 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	52½	52	52¼
19 D & R G 4s 36	13¾	13¼	13¾
D & R G West 5s 78	14	14	14
9 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104	104	104
5 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	18½	18½	18½
24 Erie rfg 5s 67	30½	30¼	30⅝
51 Erie rfg 5s 75	30½	30⅜	30⅜
19 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51	50¼	50¾
11 Erie 1st 4s 96	96	95½	96
27 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	58	59
3 Erie cv 4s 53 B	55	54½	55
21 Firest Gene 6s 57	121	121	121
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8	8	8
4 Francis Sug 6s 56	69	68¾	69
14 Gen Mot Cact 5½s 49	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	21½	21½	21½
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	87	87
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107½	107¼	107¾
12 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	93	93	93¼
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	92½	92⅝	92½
2 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	66	66	66
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46⅝	46½	46½
4 Hud Coal 5s 62A	29⅞	29¾	29¾
31 Hud&Man2rfg 5s 57	43¼	42⅝	43¼
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11⅞	11⅞
4 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Ill-Cen 4s 52	40¼	40⅛	40¼
3 Ill Cent 4s 55	39¾	39⅝	39¾
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40	39⅝	39⅞
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41¼	41	41¼
19 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	42¾	42½	42½
22 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Inland Stl 3½s 61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
1 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16	15½	16
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	14¾	14¾	14¾
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	32	32	32
66 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	86½	85½	85½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	96	96	96
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	44½	44	44½
44 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	49½	49¾
3 James2F&Clea 4s 59	50	50	50
8 Jones&Laugh St 3¼s81	99¼	99¼	99¼
35 KCFt&M&M 4s 36	48	44½	45
3 K C South 2s 50	63½	62½	62½
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83½	83	83⅛
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83½	83	83½
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	50	50	50
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	60	60	60
22 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48½	48	48½
28 Len Val 4½s 2003 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
10 Lehigh Val 4s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
38 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29	29	29
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106	106	106
3 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Lowes 3½s 46	104	104	104
15 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99¾	98½	98½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	82	82	82
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83½	83¼	83½
13 Louis & N 4½s 50 A	103½	103½	103½
1 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	81½	81½	81½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50	50	50
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	45½	45½	45½
17 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Mich Ven 4½s 78	58	58	58
3 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	107¼	107	107¼
4 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	22	22	22
11 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	24½	23¾	24½
1 M-K-Tex 4½ 56	9	9	9
18 M-K-T 4½s 78	20¼	20½	20½
46 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	30¾	30½	30⅝
17 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20	19½	20
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
12 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	25⅝	25½	25⅝
16 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26½	26	26½
11 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25½	25½	25½
9 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	53	53	53
10 Monon'hela Ry 3½s66	103½	103½	103½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	36	35½	36
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40	40	40
5 Nat'Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 N Eng RR 4s 45	56¾	56	56¾
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	122	122	122
1 N O Pac Ry 5s 55B	106½	106½	106½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	42	42	42
69 NYC rfg 5s 2013	55	54⅞	54¾
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	50	49	49¾
4 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
7 NYC 3¾s 97	93½	93¼	93½
15 NYC cv 3¼s 52	53¼	52⅝	53¼
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	78⅜	77½	77½
13 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60	59¾	59¾
22 NY Chi & St L 4s 50	96½	95½	95½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	67½	67½	67½
33 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	57½	56	57½
59 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	99	98¼	99
7 N Y Ch & St L 3½s 47	94	94	94
7 N Y Conn cl 3½s 65	101¾	101¼	101⅝
3 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¾	63¾	63¾
4 NY & El H&P 4s 49	115¼	115¼	115¼
14 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	27⅛	27	27⅛
26 NYNH&H 4s 67	26	26	26
6 NYNH&H 5s 56	23¾	23¾	23¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 NY Trap R 6s 46 st	98½	98½	98¼
1 Norf & W 4s 96 reg	124½	124¼	124¼
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61¾	61	61⅝
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	51¾	51	51
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	51	50½	51
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	69	68⅝	68⅝
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39¾	39	39
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 87	109	109	109
5 Ogden&Corn 4s 48	7	7	7
7 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	113¾	113½	113⅝
13 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83½	82½	82½
3 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	60	60	60
5 Para Pict cv 3¾s 47	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Pen Co 4s 63	106	106	106
1 Pen Co 4½s 77	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108⅞	108½	108½
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Penn RR gen 5s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pen RR cv 4½s 60	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104⅞	104⅜	104⅞
18 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92⅜	92	92¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48	112¾	112¼	112¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
24 Pen RR 3¼s 52	87⅞	86⅞	86¾
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44	44	44
5 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	61	61
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 PhilBal&W 4½s 7C	114½	114½	114½
8 Phila Co 4½s 61	107	106¾	106⅞
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅛	111⅛	111⅞
2 Ph Read Cl A 5s 73	27½	27½	27½
25 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104⅝	104½	104½
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	109	109	109
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	103	102¾	103
1 Pitt Bes&L 5½s 50	106⅛	106¼	106¼
12 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86	85⅝	85¾
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96¼	96	96
5 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅛	104½	104½
1 Ready 4½s 78 A	78½	78½	78½
5 Ready 4½s 97 B	78	78	78
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Rio Gr W 1st 4s 39	41	41	41
5 Rio Gr W 4s 49	15¾	15½	15¾
2 Rl Ark&La 4½s 34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Rutland Can 4s 49	6½	6½	6½
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	79½	79	79
3 StL SF 5s 50B	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 StL SF 5B 50ct	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
88 StL SF 4½s 78	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 StL SF 4½s 78ct st	13¾	13¾	13⅞
1 StL SF 4s 50 A	14	13⅞	14
12 StL SF 4s 50A ct	13½	13¾	13¼
1 StL SW rfg 5s 90	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 St P Un Dep 5s 72	111¼	111¼	111½
9 SA&A Pass 4s 43	86¼	86¼	86¼
15 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7⅞	7½	7½
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
4 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅝	98½	98½
2 Socony Vac 3s 64	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 So-Col Pow 6s 47	105	105	105
27 Sou Pac 4½s 68	48½	48	47¾
22 Sou Pac 4½s 81	47¾	47	47¾
45 So Pac 4½s 56	47¾	47¼	47¾
84 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62½	61¾	62
17 So Pac cl 4s 49	44¾	43¾	44¾
23 So Pac 3¾s 46	70	69¾	70
27 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	49¼	48¾	48½
16 South Ry 4½s 56	82½	82½	82½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	78½	78¼	78¼
4 South Ry gen 4s 56	59½	59½	59½
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
6 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 61	106	106	106
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	106½	106½	106½
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	62½	62½	62¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 S	62½	62½	62½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	62½	62½	62½
31 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¼	15	15
18 Third Ave 4s 60	51¾	51¾	51¾
2 Toronto H & Buf 4s 46	100½	100½	100½
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
1 Un Pac 3½s 90	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	99	99	99

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	7½	8¾
†American Hardware Co	22½	25
American Manufacturing	32⅝	36½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	24	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	75	..
Appleton Company	37	39½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3½	3¾
Arlington Mills	43	46
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	28¾	27½
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	110	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7½	8½
Berkshire Fine Spin 4& pf	67	72
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	102	..
Boston Wharf Company	1⅜	1⅝
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	20¾	23½
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4¼	8
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¼	5¼
Central Railway Signal A	30½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	27½	27½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co.	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.	36	39
Dewey & Almy Chem 8 pf	104	..
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	29¾
Draper Corporation	69¼	74½
Dwight Manufacturing Co.	14	16
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18½
Exolon Co.	13¾	15¾
Family Loan Society Inc.	14¾	16¾
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	10	11½
General Fire Extinguisher	15½	17½
General Machinery	28	31
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12¾	14½
Goodall Worsted Company	17	21
Graton & Knight Cl.	8	9
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	76½	80½
Graton & Knight Co. pr pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co.	38¾	40¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 36 pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18	..
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	4¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co.	8	10
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12	14
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	18¾	21
Hilton-Davis Chemical Cl pf	25	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	22	24
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	45½	47
International Machine Tool	10½	12
Keith George E Co	9	11
Kendall Company	8½	10½
Kennedy's Inc pf	17¼	19½
King-Seeley Corp	6¾	8½
Landers Frary & Clark	20¾	23¾
Lawrence Portland Cement	17½	18½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22½	24½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	103½	108½
Marathon Paper Mills	33	36
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	30½	33½
Merck & Co	31¼	34
Merrimack Manufacturing	25	27
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	81½	84
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.65	3.15
Miller Rubber Company	32	34
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7¾
Nashawena Mills	13	15
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	10	13
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	54½	57½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	14¾	16¼
National Chemical & Mfg	73¾	76¾
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	43	46
Newmarket Manufac Co	40	43
Nicholson File Company	33¾	36¾
Norquist Tool	23	26
Ohio Finance	13½	15½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	41¼	43¾
Parker Appliance	13¾	15¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	103½	108½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5pf	54	..
Quisset Mill	4	8
Remington Arms Co Inc	17½	19½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19¾	21¾
Saso Lowell Shops Inc pf A	43	47
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	27½	31½
Sanford Mills	28¾	31¼
Submarine Signal Co	34	36
Thompson Automatic Arms	47½	50½
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¼	3½
Union Premier Food Strs pf	43½	46½
United Elastic Corp	7¾	9½
U E Envelope Company	43	48
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	106	111
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	37½	40½
WJR, Radio Station Detroit	28	31
WKaltham Watch Co 5pf	21½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7pf	90	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	15	17
Warner & Swasey Co	18¾	20¾
West Point Manufacturing	35	38

*Ex-dividend.

†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104	106¾
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	110	..
Cent. Maine Power	3½	1966	107½	109
Florida Pub Ser	4	1955	104	105½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104	106½
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	108	110
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104½	106¼
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	110½
N. Y. State El & G	3¼	1964	110½	..
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104½	106
P & of N H ser D	3¾	1960	104¾	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105½	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	..
St. Joseph RLH&P	4½	1947	103	..
Wisconsin Gas & El	3¼	1968	108	110
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	108	109½

FINAN 2 STAR

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	104	106
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	94	98
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	91	95
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	114½	..
Buffalo Niagara El 4.4 pf	16½	18½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	83½	87½
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	66	70
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	108½	111½
General Water Gas & El $3 pf	90½	93½
Interstate Natural Gas	20¼	23½
Jamaica Water Supply	27¾	29¾
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104½	108½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	102½	104½
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	100¾	104
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100	104
New Orleans Pub S pf	111	113¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9½	12½
No States Power Del 5 pf	113	114
No States Power Del 6 pf	84	88
No States Power Del 7 pf	70½	74½
Ohio Power 4½s pf	111¼	114¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108	111
Ohio Pub Serv 7pf	114	117
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	85	89
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	104¾	108¼
Public Service Ind	11¾	12¾
Public Service Ind 5 pf	94½	96
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104	107
Public Electric Lt pf	91½	95½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	95¾	99½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104	107½
San Diego Gas & Electric	14	15½
Savannah Elec & Power 6pf	4	8
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19¾	21¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	..
Tampa Electric Co	22	24
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	101½	105½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101½	105
Washington Ry Elec units	15¾	17¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	21¾	23¾
do 6 pf	112	....
do 7 pf	140	....
Beverly Gas & Electric	31	33
Brockton Gas Light	4½	5½
Central Maine Power 6 pf	99	103
do 7 pf	110	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	104	108
Conn Light & Power	40	43½
Cumb County Power & Lt 6 pf	113	..
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
do conv	2½	3½
Fall River Gas Works	18½	23½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38½	41½
Green Mountain Power pf	66	71
Hartford Electric Light	54½	57½
Haverhill Electric	37	41
Haverhill Gas Light	10	12
Holyoke Water

Italy's Yielding of Shipping To Argentina Displeases Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Less cordiality in local German-Italian relationships has been observed since the deal between Rome and Buenos Aires for the Argentine purchase of nearly 100,000 tons of Italian refugee shipping. It is believed that the Germans exercised strong but unsuccessful pressure on the Italian Government to prevent the wartime transfer of the 16 ships which are now flying the Argentine flag.

The Germans were supicious of the transaction from its early stages. This was because the Argentines frequently consulted the British authorities. Throughout the negotiations the British consistently and loudly proclaimed their rights as a belligerent. This meant that any refugee ship, transferred during war time to any other flag and bringing financial or other benefits to the enemy, was liable to seizure. Nonetheless, the negotiations continued between Rome and Buenos Aires, and the Argentines kept London informed.

As is well known, the deal went through. Acting President Castillo confirmed the business by attending the ceremony of flag transfer and lunching aboard one of the biggest Italian ships, Principessa Maria, of 8,900 tons. It has been re-named the Rio de la Plata by the Argentines.

Terms of the Deal

The terms, so far as these are known, include postwar payment by Argentina with an Italian option to re-purchase half the ships when hostilities terminate. The British were given an undertaking that the ships will be retained in exclusively inter-American trade.

These reservations mean nothing to the Germans. They argue, with sound logic, that the British would not consent to the agreement unless it suited them. That it suits them is apparent to all, they say. Every ship released for neutral trade on any route, except in German-controlled Europe, relives the pressure on the North Atlantic. Italian ships under the Argentine flag, the Germans fear, will carry produce to North America for the Washington defense program or for transhipment to Britain. Every ton carried northward is one ton gained for the democratic enemies, they say, and their Axis ally, Italy, is responsible for the mischief.

Germans compare Italian procedure with their own. Every German ship forced into wartime shelter was kept there until proved expedient to change anchorage or make a dash for home or a friendly port. The Nais, knowing the value of ocean-going tonnage to the Allies, have scuttled their ships rather than allow these to be captured. Their diplomats have combatted every South American move to seize them, protesting vigorously, through representatives of puppet governments, when action has been taken against vessels of occupied countries such as Denmark.

Italians' More Wholesome

The Italian policy here has been diametrically opposed to the "destroy rather than transfer" maxim of the Germans. Local Nazis are the more infuriated as reports gain substance that their Allies are discussing similiar shipping arrangements with other South American countries. Decisive intervention may come from Berlin before these transactions make much progress. There is too much Italian tonnage at stake in these ports.

Argentines attribute their success to their own diplomacy, plus the influence of the large Italian community, the majority of whom have strong family and trade roots and little or no sympathy for the Mussolini dictatorship, not to mention the partnership with Hiterlite Germany.

Collaboration of the Fascists and Nazis in Europe is forced and artificial. Here, as everywhere in the Americas, there is an almost complete gap between the German and Italian communities. Contacts are limited to the embassies and the Nazi and Fascist organizations, operating under cover. The Italian, even when home born, soon becomes assimilated. But an Argentine-born German is usually an ardent Nazi.

When Acting President Castillo announced plans to increase the national mercantile marine and expressed the hope that some of the refugee ships could be acquired to this end there were influential Italo-Argentines disposed to help. The Italians know that there is no real antipathy toward them and the Argentine. They are planning for the postwar future. They feel sure that their poiicy will be more profitable than that of the Germans.

Mexico's Head Sets Up Puzzle In Taking Sinarquistas' Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A puzzling new chapter has begun in the unfolding story of the Sinarquista movement with the acceptance by President Avila Camacho of the Sinarquistas' offer to colonize Lower California. This acceptance, coming less than two weeks after the President had openly opposed the movement in his address to the Congress, has confused opponents of the organization.

The Sinarquistas, with a membership conservatively estimated at 250,000 men, have a reactionary, nationalistic program opposed to the liberal Mexican Revolution, to communism and existing labor unions. They have been attacked by the labor unions and press and by the Government newspaper, El Nacional, as tools of Falange Española and the Nazi Gestapo. President Avila Camacho, in opening the Congress, branded Sinarquismo as an unwelcome "exotic" doctrine.

Sinarquistas replied to this, through their leader, Salvador Abascal, that they are not alien but Mexican Indians and mestizos "fighting for the preservation of national ideals and opposed to fascism, communism and all anti-Christian, anti-social movements." They followed this with their offer to colonize the desert region of Lower California, with farm families who will build roads, till the soil and start new industries. The only cost to the Government, Señor Abascal declared, would be in furnishing highway equipment.

Previous Building Saved Money

That this offer is not a bluff is proved by a highway which they built in the State of Michoacan last year. At that time the Governor opposed them and their leaders went to him with the offer to build a road which would cost him nothing. He accepted contemptuously but the Sinarquistas, with communal labor, promptly built the road to the Hacienda La Huasteca, and handed it over to the State free. Their version of this act is that it saved the State 2,000,000 pesos, or about $414,000, and deprived local "politicos" of a lot of graft.

Their offer to colonize undeveloped regions in Lower California must accordingly be taken seriously. The President's reply to their offer was that he "accepts their proffered collaboration and awaits the delivery of their plan and specifications on the help which they desire from the Federal Government." That he may reject the concrete plan when it is delivered is possible, but the very fact of acceptance, two weeks after he had publicly denounced the organization, is a puzzling event.

Veers Away From Pro-Axis

The Sinarquistas have grown in four years into an organization which is admitted by authorities on Mexican politics to be "the greatest political force in Mexico." Its leaders disclaim to date that they have a political program. Their acts have been those of passive resistance and continuous organizing. Their orders to members have been to lead a Christian life, and, if attacked, to turn the other cheek.

Humility, fanatic faith, and good works have been their outward manifestations. They protest that they have no intentions of becoming militant, but will convert followers to their principles through setting a Christian example. This protestation is challenged by their opponents who insist that they have both international and domestic political ambitions.

Although their propaganda was two months ago aggressively anti-democratic and pro-Falangist it has veered in recent weeks away from pro-Nazi sentiments and to a slightly friendlier tone toward the United States. This subtle change is believed by some observers to indicate that their hidden directors have despaired of the success of the Nazi-Fascist Axis powers and abandoned their cause and have furthermore decided that the pro-Axis position made the movement too vulnerable to attack by liberal groups.

Whatever the true cause of this swerve, their movement continues to grow and to make its power felt by indirect rather than direct measures. If they have assumed a pro-democratic policy, it remains to see how genuine it is and how far it can go.

Meanwhile, their offer to colonize Lower California, a region of first importance to the strategic defense both of Mexico and the United States, is regarded with utmost seriousness here. And the President's acceptance of the plan is a baffling development.

C. I. O. Charges Discrimination By Radio Stations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission heard a Congress of Industrial Organizations official complain today of alleged discrimination against labor by radio stations.

Allan S. Haywood of Washington, Director of Organization for the C. I. O., told the Commission "some of the more glaring instances of discrimination against labor unions have been committed by newspaper-owned stations."

"Many examples could also be cited," he added, "of discriminatory denial of time by stations which are not associated with newspapers."

The Commission is inquiring into the subject of newspaper ownership of radio stations.

Mr. Haywood mentioned specifically difficulties he said labor groups had encountered in seeking time from stations KYA at San Francisco, WISN at Milwaukee, Wis., WWJ at Detroit, WINS at New York and WNEW at Paterson, N. J.

From two West Virginia newspaper executives, W. E. Ingersoll of the Parkersburg Sentinel and News, and Charles L. Long of the Wheeling Intelligencer and News-Register, the Commission heard statements that newspapers need radiocasting stations to safeguard their own interests and to provide additional service to the public. Both told of declines in advertising revenues since radio stations started operating in their communities. None of the papers represented by Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Long now operates radio stations, but two applications for construction permits are pending.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH GOLD, SILVER EFFECT INITIALS. Latest fad! Fast seller! Assortment 21 smart cards retails $1. Metallic Initials FREE. 100% profit. Name-inscribed Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other novel assortments. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 304 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS — Deal with leading concern: finest $1 assortment; gift wrappings, etchings; religious boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; samples on approval. Doehla S-62, Fitchburg, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DIRECT-TO-WOMEN SALESPEOPLE, full or part time, to qualify with internationally known manufacturer of Quality Cosmetics. We supply free merchandise for your own business without investment or shop overhead. You earn immediate high daily commission and bonuses on new and repeat business. We train you completely, assuring you splendid opportunity and future. Write Box F-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Narrow maple highboy, 200 years old. Original brasses. Other pieces. No Dealers. Call Cry. 0802-M, Wakefield, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, chins, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7886.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Facing Cambridge Common

Concord Hall—Lexington Hall
Mather Court—Whitefield Hall

Furnished—Unfurnished

1—8-room modern housekeeping suites with 1-2-3 baths.

Rents $35-$150

Excellent service; restaurant; maid, etc.; garage facilities. Apply office.

19 Garden St. Tro 2263
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

18 HAWTHORNE ROAD, Milton, Mass.—5 rooms, sun parlor, screened piazza, garage; A-1 condition. Blue Hills 0630, $55.

HEATED APARTMENT — 302 Summit Ave., Brookline, Mass.—6 rooms, glassed-in sun room; janitor; refrigeration; adults. Call Asp. 2134.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 187 HICKS ST.

Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont — 4-5-8 rooms, 2 baths; large, light, airy; overlooking harbor; every modern convenience; will decorate to suit; low rentals; free use swimming pool, roof garden. Ask for Mr. Norman, Main 4-5500.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., 93 Remsen St. (Cor. Henry) — Choice 4 rooms, garden, penthouse, 3 exposures, porch, private street entrance; 1-2½-3 rooms, 2 exposures, exceptional closets throughout; quiet, select tenancy; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C., 16 E. 10th St.—3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, fireplace; southern garden outlook; private clubhouse; delightful atmosphere. GR. 5-9239.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apartments, fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; transportation; near church; $40-$45. EN. 2-1883.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., West 74th—Huge studio 1½-room apartment, elevator, exceptional arrangement; share with business woman. EN. 2-8493.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LaSell 2900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

YOUNG business mother wishes reliable home for daughter (18 months), commuting distance N. Y. C. Phone Havemeyer 6-5194.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

DRESSMAKING — HOUSECOATS. Let me make your FALL DRAPES. WA. 3-1304. Write Box E-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

DAYBEDS like new, mahogany chest, drop-leaf table, stands, French import runner, new, etc. Stewart, 333 Central Park West, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY

Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of a Brooklyn Christian Science Church, preferably resident of Borough of Brooklyn. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of four working days each week required. Commission basis.

Write Box R-5, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXP. CLOTHING SALESMEN (3)—Retail. Prominent men's store, South Shore res. preferred. State age and qualifications. Box N-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID, Protestant, thoroughly experienced, highest qualifications as to character, ability and adaptability, references, to serve in country house near Washington, D. C. Box N-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of adults in Wellesley, Mass.; American Protestant preferred; good health and references required; good wages. Box W-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT for year or more, 30 miles from Boston, North Shore, new house in woods; 3 bedrooms and bath; maid's room and bath; garage in house. Privacy. Beautiful view. 10 minutes to shopping center. 45 minutes to Boston. Coal furnace. Box N-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Very pleasant front room facing Fenway, 3rd Fl. Elevator. Business person preferred. Phone Com. 3291 after 5:30 P. m.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 rooms in large sunny apt., convenient bus and Brookline Hills Station. Business ladies preferred. ASP. 9391.

CONCORD, MASS., "Homewerth," 6 Sudbury Rd.—Rooms available for permanent guests; breakfasts optional. MRS. E. W. CROUCH. Tel. 0330.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

NEWTON, MASS.—Room with sun porch, 1 or 2 persons; private home; convenient transportation and desirable location. Tel. Las 0624.

KEW GARDENS, N. Y.—Attractive front living bedrooms, twin beds, adjacent bath, 2 exposures; couple—gentlemen; convenient. OLeveland 3-6346.

N. Y. C. (West 118th-Broadway at Columbia University)—Large, nicely furnished single room, private home, south and west exposures; overlooking Hudson. UN. 4-0340.

N. Y. C., 16 E. 10th St.—Large room, private bath, fireplace; attractively furnished or unfurnished; private clubhouse; delightful atmosphere. GR. 5-9239.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th Street, Apt. 33 (7th floor)—Homelike, quiet studio; water. RIVERSIDE, UN. 4-4976.

N. Y. C., 79 West 103rd St.—Two adjoining outside rooms, comfortably furnished, one, two; $7.50 week. ATKINSON or Supt.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Sunny rooms in private home; near station. Business or professional persons. Breakfasts. BIG. 8784.

Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 566 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 104 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

REAL ESTATE

RUTH PORTER, Realtor
Winchester, Mass. Properties
Win 1310 Evenings 0917

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN. 0400, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE secretary desires part, full time employment, social or commercial. Write Box K-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST desires position as companion or office worker; licensed driver; references. Write Box H-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION—Canadian citizen, Protestant, refined, capable, desires position in the United States. Good reader, musical, highest references. MRS. A. DRIVER, 4241 Harvard Ave., NDG, Montreal, Quebec.

HOSTESS, dependable, with knowledge of food, desires position with restaurant, tea room, club; capable assisting manager. Write Box A-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted by Christian Scientist, woman of education and refinement, in Christian Science home, preferably where there are children. Write Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PIANO, Harmony and Musicianship. In private work or classes. Adult Classes in Listening to Music. Kate Marion Chapin, 1840 Commonwealth Ave., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Asp. 0967.

YOUR VOICE REVEALS YOU

Tone, diction, poise, Bible reading, public speaking, English, platform reading, Shakespeare, Browning, etiquette, conversation, dress, etc. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, B.L.I., Ed.M. 29 Park Drive, Boston Tel. Kenmore 1957

TYPEWRITERS

$27.50 Guaranteed Underwood standard or portable. Entirely rebuilt. Terms if desired, also repairing and renting. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 120 Boylston St., Walker Bldg., Boston. Han. 3121

WANTED TO BUY

ALWAYS HIGH CASH PAID FOR WORN FUR COATS. I. M. FUR CO. 1 W. 34th, near 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Wis. 7-7969.

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

We cordially invite you to visit our
Swiss Knit & Gift Shoppe
just opened on
201 Clarendon Street, Boston
R. and H. ERNI
We have a fine assortment of Imported and Domestic Yarn. Instructions Free. Swiss Hankies, Woodcarvings, Jewelry, etc.
• Gifts for all occasions • Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired • Cash for your Old Gold • Beads restrung 50c up

Arthur W. Fitt
JEWELER 26 West Street

Exclusive hats in great variety for your selection. Order work and remodelling a specialty.
Mme. BUETTEL ARNOULD
French Millinery
37 Temple Pl. Third Floor

BRAINTREE

Christmas Cards
A discount of 10% on all Personal Christmas Cards ordered before Nov. 1st.
All the Finest Makes
Rust Craft—Norcross—Gibson—Hall-mark, etc.
Alves Gift & Photo Shop
349 Washington Street, Braintree, Mass.

BROCKTON

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL GENERAL ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
783 Main Street

Fraser's
Brockton's Quality Store for Over 40 Years

GURNEY BROS. CO.
100 Years Service
100 Per Cent Reputation
The best value for your money
122 MAIN STREET BROCKTON

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4300 400 MAIN STREET

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Storey & Co.
BUY YOUR WINTER COAT NOW AND SAVE
Luxuriously Fur Trimmed
128 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
NASH
SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

DURAND'S
FRESH CHOCOLATES
60c lb.
2 lbs. $1.00
12 Main St. Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 3626 11 Harvard St.

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bex. 2092
Scarves and Jewelry at Newton
433 Centre Street LAS. 6084

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8340
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
EMERSON'S SHOE STORE
169 Harvard Ave., Allston

MATTRESSES
Custom Built
Hair or Felt Box Spring
Also Pillows Innerspring
Renovated
Davis Sq. Mattress Co.
89 Winslow Avenue, Somerville
Est. 1902 Som. 4383

Cecille Shop
Distinctive Gowns
Sizes 12 to 44
16½ to 24½
Sportswear—lingerie
hosiery
AT APPEALING PRICES
1641 BEACON STREET

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2961 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pictures—Framing
Repairing—Gifts
Art Novelties—Unusual

J. F. OLSSON & CO.
43 Brattle Street, Cambridge

Buy Furniture of Quality
Our custom-built furniture pays lasting dividends in satisfaction. See our fall display of rugs, furniture, lamps, pictures, and mattresses.
ANDERSON & RUFLI
30 Dunster Street TRO. 3544

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
Harvard Square **Covin** KIRk. 1212

Prices have gone higher but
FRESH POND MARKET
prices are the same!
Watch for Our Canned Goods SALE
Cambridge, Mass. 358 Huron Ave. Tro. 3916
Arlington 303 Broadway Arl. 2900

Air-Plane and Boat Models and Supplies
JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
KENNEY'S JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

• Fresh Native Broilers
• Tobin's Hams & Bacons
• Fresh Eggs
Received Daily
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 0300

FISKE'S
Breakfast—Luncheon
Dinner
Harvard Square, Cambridge Kir. 9681
Parson Park, Belmont Bel. 2205
Newton Center Las. 2183

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
33A Brattle Street, Harvard Square
1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

The Ruxley
A Reversible Topcoat by London Weatherproof, Inc.
With Imported Tweed $32.00
With Domestic Tweed $25.00

HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

CONCORD

SCHOOL SHOES AND DRESSES
We have a complete line at reasonable prices
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main St., Concord, Mass. 371-W

THE APPAREL SHOP
Dresses for Every Occasion
$3.95 to $19.75
COLONIAL BLOCK, CONCORD, MASS.

All kinds of Fruits, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Groceries
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
Free Delivery
29 Main Street Concord 435

DEDHAM

ROSEN'S
Ask to See the Now Famous Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Chart.
ROSEN'S
Paints Hardware Sporting Goods
32 Milton St. Phone 2080 E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

Geishecker's
New Line Men's Felt Hats
One of a Kind Outfits for Girls
SMART ACCESSORIES
579 High St. Dedham 0819

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Celebrating
Our 47th Anniversary Sale
Nine Great Days
Sept. 25 Thru Oct. 4th

Buy Now for Winter
All Your Needs at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk Cream, Eggs

Distinctive New Lamps
$5.00 to $35.00
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE *Stationers*
350 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

Women's Dresses and Coats
for Fall and Winter
in new colors and styles
Suits and Overcoats for Men
Manhattan Shirts
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

FRAMINGHAM

Walk-Over Shoes
New location after Oct. 1st
30 UNION AVENUE
W. E. Henderson

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM
(Continued)

DAVID A. ROBERTSON
Jewelers Since 1892

Sheaffer Pens
$2.95 to $15.00
IRVING SQUARE

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

ROY'S SERVICE STATION
First call for Winter Lubricants
Sinclairize NOW
Route 2, 101 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

Mallory Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes
Van Heusen Shirts
FAN & WILLARD
Mansion House Block, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EXCELLENCE in dry cleaning is the result of careful attention to detail. Try Individual Dry Cleaning — it's evident excellence will delight you. Suits, Plain Dresses, Topcoats, 75c.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
PHONE 1—6—4
Launderers — Dry Cleaners

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

D. J. ATWOOD—*Grocer*
520 Main Street Tel. 980

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 43 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
Ice Cream
Holbrook, Mass.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

It's wise to
Buy Your Furs NOW
See Steiger's large collection. Priced from $65.00 to $349.00. We will not guarantee these prices after October 1st.
STEIGER & COMPANY

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
320 PARK STREET
For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
32nd Anniversary Sale
brings you greater values than ever

We feature
SWEATERS for MEN and BOYS in new Fall Styles—$1.95, $2.95, $3.95
Earlington's SWEATERS

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS AVENUE LEX. 0322
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
Choice Fruits, Fresh Vegetables
All Kinds of Meat and Fish—Groceries
1740 Mass Ave. Tel. Lex. 1330

Durand's Chocolate Shop
Choice Chocolates
Pound 60c, Two Pounds $1.00
1730 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1321-R

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON
(Continued)

BUY A NU-TONE MUSICAL DOOR CHIME
and Replace your Shrill Door Bell.
On Sale Mr. Vernon 2-Door Chime
Special $4.95
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9768 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328

E. A. Wilson Co.

Visit
CHERRY & WEBB'S
College Shop and High Schoolers' Shop, for smart back-to-school Clothes.
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Hill & Welch Co.
19 WILLOW ST.
LYNN, MASS.
Fine Furniture Rugs
Interior decorations for 51 years.
PHONE LYNN 2-9300

Women's and Misses' Beautiful
Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats
Of America's Most Beautiful 100% Wool Coatings. Fur Collars of Silver Fox, Mink, Persian, Fitch, White Fox and Beaver.
$59.75 $69.75 $79.75
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3131

Fall Millinery
Just arrived . . . new Fall styles, profiles, beret, bonnets and casual sport models.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION ST.

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Measured and Installed Free
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Tel. Mal. 1622

EUGÈNE
Permanents
Get Yours Now
Before Prices Advance
Wilfred Beauty Shoppe
85 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0463-W

MALDEN REMNANT STORE
476 Main Street
(Opp. First Baptist Church)
Luxury fall fabrics at remarkable savings—Woolens—Velvets—Corduroys—Silks—Rayons—Cottons, for stunning Dresses — Suits — Coats. Wool for hooked, braided rugs. Patchwork by the pound.
Curtain Materials and linings.

Peggy MacDonald
Modish Dressmaking
Alterations Remodeling
212 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.
Over Strand Theater Tel. MAL. 1858

MARLBORO

MARLBORO BUICK CO.
Authorized Buick Dealers
Complete garage and service station equipment. Parts, supplies, accessories.
"Best Buick Yet" 102 E. Main St. Tel. 1123

MARLBORO
Ladies' and Men's Clothing
RISEBERG'S
MARLBORO MILFORD

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleansers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

We Are Showing the New Fall Styles in Men's and Boys'
HATS—TOPCOATS—SWEATERS
PRIOR THE HABERDASHER
517 Main Street

Corsages of Distinction
Arranged by Our Own Artist
Melrose Florist Co.
245 W. Wyoming Ave. Mel. 1628

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

BUSH & CO., Inc.
EST. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, *Mgr.*
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St., Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
556 PLEASANT ST.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3721

For Year-Round Satisfaction in Quality Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Call 5-7821
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET

Willey's Inc.
The very smartest
WINTER COATS
that money will buy
Exclusive with us—for you

TABER'S, INC.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass.
"Where the Good Things Gather"

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

WING'S
Buy your *Christmas Gifts NOW!* Use our 3-Payment Check Plan. You pay ⅓ down, ⅓ next month, and the last ⅓ when you get your Christmas Club Check.

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.

Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494, Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'Two-Fisted Americanism!'
U. S. Defense Bonds In One Fist
A Savings Account In the Other
"Strength for the Nation Security for the Future"
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
286 Washington Street

W. L. McCammon
SCHOOL SHOES
283 Washington St. LAS. 1411

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

NEWTON CENTER

Newton Juniors
Now Showing
McKem One-Piece SNOW SUIT
Sizes 3-6 Colors—Navy and Alpine $8.95
Charge Accounts
837 Beacon St. BIG. 9830
3 doors from S. S. Pierce's

LOUISE TURNER
73 Union St. Opp. R. R. Station
STORE WIDE SALE
One Week Only
Grand Chance to Pick Up Christmas Gifts and Bridge Prizes at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorful PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Don't Forget!
Let Us Prepare Your Radiator NOW for Winter Anti-Freeze
Any Radiator Drained, Flushed, and Cleaned with DUPONT CLEANER, $2.50
J. B. JURAD
11 Court Street Las. 3335

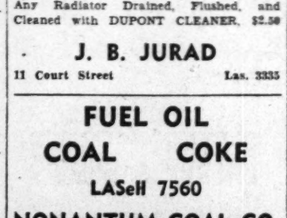
FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
324 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

NOW! Is the Time to Arrange for Your **1942 Automobile Insurance**
I can save you money
Time Payments Mutual Company
ALFRED E. FULLER
66 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7204

Star Market Co.
Fancy Roasting CHICKENS
Plump, meaty, milk fed—4 to 5-lb. aver. lb. 27c
304 WALNUT ST. BIG. 8400

Crossword Quiz Answers



MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—Auburndale

LE BARON HARDWARE COMPANY
Cor. Lexington St. and Commonwealth Ave.
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
FOR HOME DEFENSE!
Galvanized Barrels
Long Handled Shovels
Garden Hose

NEWTON—Waban

NEEDLEPOINT SALE
Beginning Oct. 1 for 2 Weeks
15% Off Original Price
Personal Christmas Cards ordered before Nov. 1st, 15% discount on orders over $5
Waban Gift and Yarn Shop
1631 BEACON STREET

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

We have an unusually large assortment of
New Handbags
Leather and Fabric
$1.95 and up
Holden & Stone Co.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

APPLE JUICE, can 10c
Pressed from selected apples, undiluted, contains no preservatives. The natural color and flavor of "fresh-crushed" apples.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

For Fall Housecleaning
TAVERN WAX
Non-rub, won't water spot
Extra long wearing
$1.59 Half Gallon
England Brothers

Keep Up Your Good Appearance
Keep down clothes cost
Men's New Fall Suits
$25.00 to $38.50
Re-orders on most of these suits are sure to cost more.
Topcoats $22.50 to $32.50
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North St. at Summer

QUINCY

Another addition to Remick's already-long list of famous names . . .

SEAMPRUFE SLIPS $2.00
8 feminine models from which to choose.
REMICK

TALBOT'S
Stetson Hats
$5.00 to $10.00
Others $2.85 — $3.95
1287 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Last 2 Days of
Sears' 55th Anniversary Sale
Friday and Saturday
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

READING

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
619 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1560

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL • COKE • LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS.

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Christmas Cards
Box assortments or Personal (name imprinted), Everyday cards, Personalized Stationery.
Shown by appointment
MARION L. HURD
42 Berkeley Street, Reading 1426-M

THORNDIKE'S
Main St. at Haven St. Ph. Rea. 0812-M
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Men's, Women's and Children's Footwear

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
YOU'LL DO BETTER AT THE STAR MARKET!
It's not without reason that more and more women are making the Star Market their favorite day-to-day store.
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 3 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

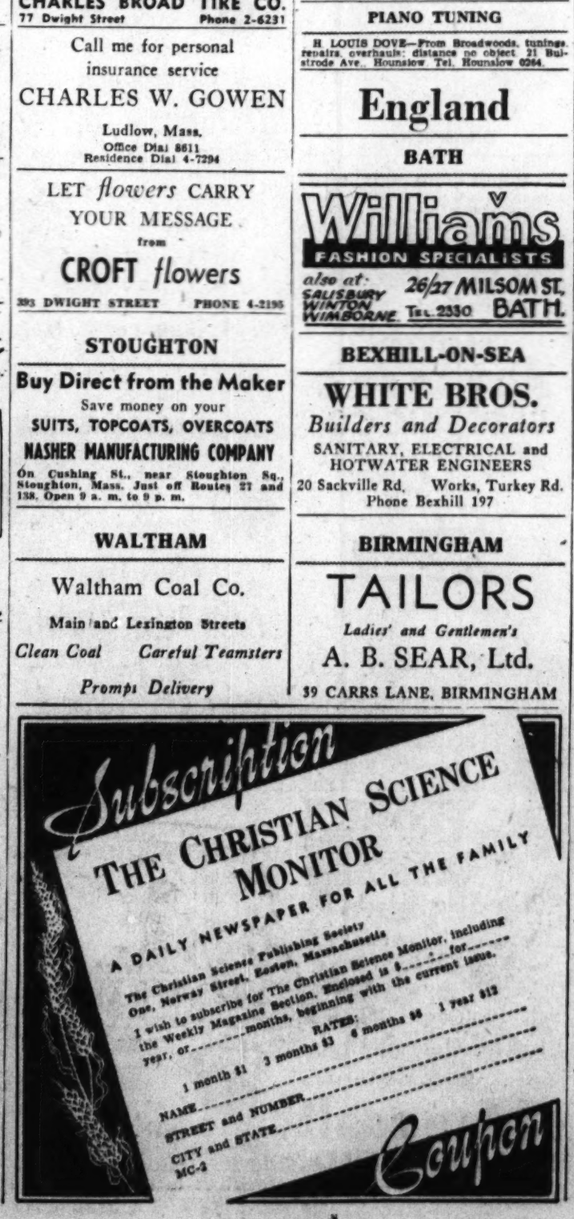
LET *flowers* CARRY YOUR MESSAGE
from
CROFT *flowers*
393 DWIGHT STREET PHONE 4-2195

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
NASHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Terr-Germaine **Hat Shop**
Invites your inspection of new Fall Models
Tel. Wel. 1933-R 13 Central Street

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL ● COKE ● WOOD ● FUEL OILS
LUMBER ● BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT ● GASOLINE ● GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

WEYMOUTH

Dorothy Ann Specialty Shop
Women's, Children's and Infants' Wear
Tel. Wey. 1103-M Washington Sq.
Weymouth Landing

WINCHESTER

FITZGERALD CLEANSERS
Particular Cleansing for Discriminating People
959 Main St., Winchester Tel. 2350

WINTHROP

WHITMAN LUMBER CO.
Incorporated
OCEAN 0351-0352
Sherwin-Williams Products
Lumber and All Building Materials, Millwork
Office, Yard: Argyle Street
Winthrop Highlands

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

FLATS TO LET

HOVE — Delightful winter situation, away from town, HALF LADY'S HOUSE, unfurnished, as well appointed flat, 4 good rooms, bathroom, on one floor, south aspect; garden; garage. "Rockrose," Tongdean Avenue, Preston 3924.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; rises buses, Ewing, Monsal, Firfield Road.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works, Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870 568, Moseley Road, 12.
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUTH 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe Bath

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe, 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury 248, High St. Exeter 38, 42, 44, South St. Worthing.

Eileen Hitchcock
286 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 6000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 186
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

Jarrauds
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6781

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
92 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 612

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY Ltd
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns
Tel. HOVE 5003
GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSINGHAM
84 Whiteladies Rd.
21 Princess Victoria St.
Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
- BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24488
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 30787

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
For QUALITY CLOTHES at ECONOMY PRICES
MORGAN'S of BISHOPSTON
Bristol 7.

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
334 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES Ltd.
FURNITURE
LINENS—FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District

VERNON G. KIRK
JEWELER, SILVERSMITH, WATCHMAKER
Gifts for Every Occasion
Repairs a Speciality
Old Gold Purchased
1061, London Road Thornton Heath (Opposite Warwick Road) Tel. THO 1935

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
● Tudor Restaurant
● Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
● Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

LEICESTER

ADDERLYS of LEICESTER
are famous for
Lovely Cashmere Sweater Sets
When in Leicester you should call and see them
ADDERLY & COMPANY LTD.

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

PAIGNTON

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276
BURBERRY RAINCOATS

BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

ENGLAND

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and delivered. Tel. Richmond 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road Phone 1770
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1355
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Sachet System)
JAMAL (Steam System)

SUTTON COURTENAY

HALL'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Sutton Courtenay, Berks
Telephone Sutton Courtenay 27
QUALITY—VALUE—SERVICE

SUTTON—Surrey

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs, Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
Sutton

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
WINTER COATS and FURS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street) Tel. 2481

Vauxhall
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

STACE'S
BOOKBINDING
& PRINTING WORKS
Buy your STATIONERY here
70 Calverley Rd., Tunbridge Wells

WORTHING

ALDRIDGE BROS.
Art Dealers
Pictures help to make the PATHWAY OF LIFE more pleasant. Call at
THE LITTLE GALLERY
Warwick Street, Worthing

Wales

CARDIFF

Penfound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Biographical Lines

Sir Richard Arkwright

1732-1792

ARKWRIGHT invented the first cotton power machinery.
He thus endowed the world with a gigantic industry.
He was the thirteenth child of a poor family of Lancashire.
Like his brothers and sisters, the boy was left much to himself.
When old enough to choose a career, he decided to be a barber.
He set up his shop in a cellar with this scrawl over the door:
"Come to the subterraneous barber; he shaves you for a penny."
Everybody used to wear wigs in Great Britain in those days.
Arkwright found it paid to attend country fairs and markets.
There girls were cutting off their tresses and he bought them.
This led him to invent a formula with which to dye the hair.
He began to sell to the wigmakers any shade they required.
But alas! wigs fell into disuse and his business soon declined.
What else could he do? . . . How could he improve the trade?

ARKWRIGHT was wide awake to business conditions in England.
Often he had watched the weavers at work in their cottages.
The women spun the thread, and the men wove it into cloth.
But cotton spinning and weaving was a slow, troublesome process.
Cotton thread could not be made strong enough for the warp.
It had to be combined with linen imported from Ireland.
Lack of material for a warp often kept weavers from working.
"I have invented a hair dye," reflected Richard Arkwright,
"Why should I not also invent a new kind of spinning?" . . .
And he turned the idea over again and again in his thought.
Passing a foundry one day, he stopped before the open furnace.
A red hot bar of iron was coming out from between two rollers.
What if this principle could be applied to cotton spinning?
From then on the barber neglected his trade to pursue a plan.

HE MADE MODEL after model with all the ardor of an inventor.
Then one evening the engine, a working engine, was completed!
Radiant, he set it up for demonstration in a school room. . . .
And in the silence of the night he put the machine to work.
Hearing strange sounds, women crept to the window and listened:
"Satan is piping within," they quickly reported to neighbors;
"Arkwright and his friends are dancing to his awful music."
The inventor soon found that Lancashire was no place for him.
Anxious to protect his beloved machine he fled to Nottingham.
In that city he met Mr. Strutt, a businessman of great means.
Mr. Strutt helped him secure a patent for the precious engine.
Together they built a cotton mill but difficulties arose:
"The fellow must have stolen such ideas," claimed Suspicion.
"The patent is as much mine as his," promptly urged Envy.
"The machine is going to rob me of employment," cried Labor.

BUT IT WAS easy for Arkwright to meet all these challenges.
After all what if manufacturers should refuse to buy his goods?
What if he had to sue rivals for infringing on his patent?
What if the mob destroyed his factories one after the other?
He knew very well that hostility would all die away with time.
Looking into the future he beheld hundreds of cotton mills.
He saw more labor, more comfort, and less toil for the worker.
And so he pursued with ardor the perfecting of his engine . . .
True indeed proved the vision of Richard Arkwright, the barber.
In 1770 the country produced 100,000 bales of cotton a year.
In 1870 the figure had risen to three million bales a year.
The machine had brought to Britain both work and wealth.
It had been the beginning of the Industrial Era in the world.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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"He forgot his tie, sir—he's standing that way so nobody will notice it!"

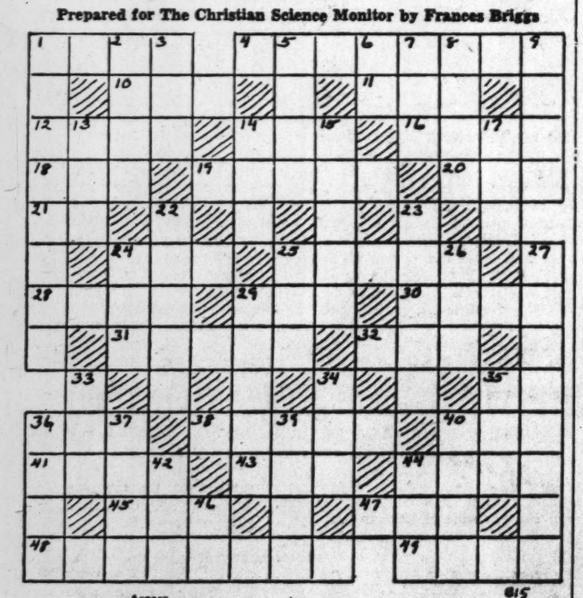
Where Would You Find—

1. The two Pacific islands on which naval air stations were commissioned in August?
2. "Le Temps" published?
3. Morena Dam?
4. Ocmulgee National Monument?
5. The American Rialto?
6. The baseball team which won the American League pennant in 1941?
7. The Camel-Back Bridge?
8. Black Brothers Mountain?
9. The two states of which Sam Houston was governor?
10. Yavapai Point?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



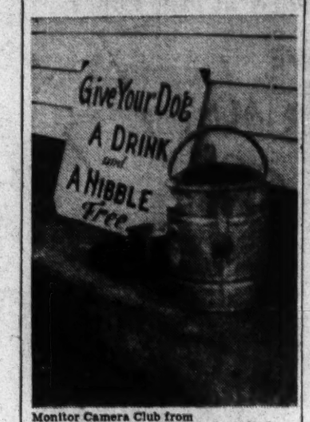
Across

1—What Englishman became well-known as tourist agent?
4—Who was author of "Coningsby"?
10—At this time.
11—Whom does Redcross Knight wed in Spenser's tale?
12—What is a large South and Central American rodent?
14—What is a Hawaiian wreath of leaves and flowers?
16—Who is a character in opera "Louise"?
18—To employ.
19—What nickname was given to 4 Across?
20—Male descendant.
21—What is sixth note of scale?
24—What was Lighthorse Harry's surname?
25—What creature did Barnaby Rudge carry about?
28—What is a pronoun used by Quakers?
29—Who was originator of American Peace Award?
30—What is flesh of a calf used for food?
31—Garret is what?
32—Encountered.
34—Where was Louis Pasteur born (abbr.)?
36—To pull at strenuously.
38—Who is Gottlieb's daughter in Longfellow's "Golden Legend"?
40—Who is Mr. Wardle's servant in "Pickwick Papers"?
41—Leander swam Hellespont to visit whom?
43—To devour.
44—What is high pommel of a saddle?
45—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
47—Hint or intimation.
48—Who has been called "Father of Ridicule"?
49—Fatima's husband had beard of what color?

Down

1—Who were rivals of the Montagus?
2—Formerly.
3—What is a Hawaiian timber tree with valuable fine-grained wood?
5—Who is Leonore's companion in "La Favorita"?
6—What is symbol for ruthenium?
7—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
8—What do you call small boxes at each side of title of a newspaper?
9—What Russian ruler was known as "the Terrible"?
12—What is Al Jolson's real given name?
13—Kindled.
15—What was first name of Walton, author of "Compleat Angler"?
17—What is an implement for washing floors?
23—What are the thirty white horses in certain Mother Goose riddle?
23—How many voyages did Sindbad make?
24—Meadow.
26—Sindbad fastened himself to claw of what bird to be deposited in valley of diamonds?
27—What is action used to catch fish?
27—Where was Machiavelli born?
29—What is "the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory"?
33—To prosecute.
34—What is a cavity or hole in the ground?
36—Because.
37—Thursday is named for whom?
37—What is wormlike larva of an insect?
39—What is principal garment of a Hindu woman?
40———— Chandler Harris.
42—What was first name of Bull, famous violinist?
44—Central part of a wheel is what?
46—Milliliter (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from Hilda C. Metzendorf, Cliffside Park, N. J.

Drink and Nibble

The contributor writes: "We were driving through the New England States recently and stopped for gasoline at a small town 'somewhere in Massachusetts,' when we observed this touch of hospitality. The thoughtful attendant had provided dog biscuits and fresh water for canine travelers."

Did You Ever Wonder

If all genuine ivory comes from elephant tusks?

Strictly speaking, ivory is the hard, dense, white substance which forms the tusks of elephants. The greater proportion of the world's supply, and the finest quality of ivory, is obtained from the tusks of male African elephants. Commercially, however, the tusks of the hippopotamus, walrus, narwhal, wild boar, etc., are sometimes called "ivory," and are used for the same purposes as elephant tusks.

Ivory is neither bone nor horn,

PREHISTORIC WOOLLY MAMMOTH

but occupies a position between the two. Its characteristics include soft white color, translucency, hardness of texture, the ability to take a high polish, and perfect elasticity. This last point is vital to the value of ivory for making billiard balls.

In the ivory marts, the elephant tusks are known as "teeth," and this is quite the proper term to use, for the tusks are the elephants' two upper incisors. As long as the elephant lives the tusks continue to grow in size and length. In some cases, these valuable teeth have attained a length of nearly 12 feet and a weight of around 200 pounds. The average weight of the tusks sent to market, however, is nearer 60 pounds.

Quantities of ivory come to market from Siberia. This ivory is dug up from the vast stores of fossil mammoths and mastodons—animals which may have remained frozen in the icy ground for millions of years. And, strangely enough, while some of it is rotten, much of this prehistoric ivory is of good quality, and may be compared to "live" or fresh ivory from present-day animals.

Ivory has been used for carving since the days of the cave men. Its modern uses include in piano keys; chess men; cutlery handles; billiard balls; fans; combs; paper knives; etc. Nothing is wasted in making articles from tusks. The fragments may be used in furniture inlay work, and in bracelets and trinkets. Even the shavings and powder (ivory dust) are used in the making of a pigment known as "ivory black."

—W. P. Keasbey

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Parliamentary Law Practice

Parliamentary Debate vs. Academic Debate

There are two kinds of debate—academic debate and parliamentary debate, and they should not be confused. We are concerned only with the latter.

In academic debate only a selected few discuss the merits of a chosen subject in order to secure a favorable decision from selected judges.

In parliamentary debate all the members of a meeting are encouraged to take part in discussing the merits of any subject that may be before the house. The purpose is information and persuasion—each side tries to convert the other and the result is registered by the vote in which the majority rules.

When preparing your argument ask yourself these questions: What is the purpose of this motion? Will it increase or diminish the influence and efficiency of this organization? Will it benefit society at large? Is it feasible? Your answers to these questions will determine your attitude toward the propositions that arise.

Strive mightily for what you believe right until the vote is taken, then yield to the will of the majority, and do it cheerfully. This is democracy!

"Distinctly Democratic"

Question: Can an organization of only three or four hundred members, living in a city together, be called "Distinctly Democratic" when it leaves most of its legislation to a small board, and when it makes no serious attempt to separate legislative, executive, and judicial functions, assigning them all to the same board?

Answer: The organization described is a group of persons who have banded themselves together for a specific purpose and have become a corporate body. As has been said, pure democracy is possible only in a very small and primitive community, so this group, for its convenience, divides the necessary labor by selecting a few of its members to perform specific duties. This group of servants is called a board.

This board has no legislative powers, it has no judicial powers; such executive powers as it possesses are definitely set forth in the bylaws that the membership body has adopted for the guidance of the organization. The board can do only such things as it is instructed to do—not all the things that it is not forbidden to do.

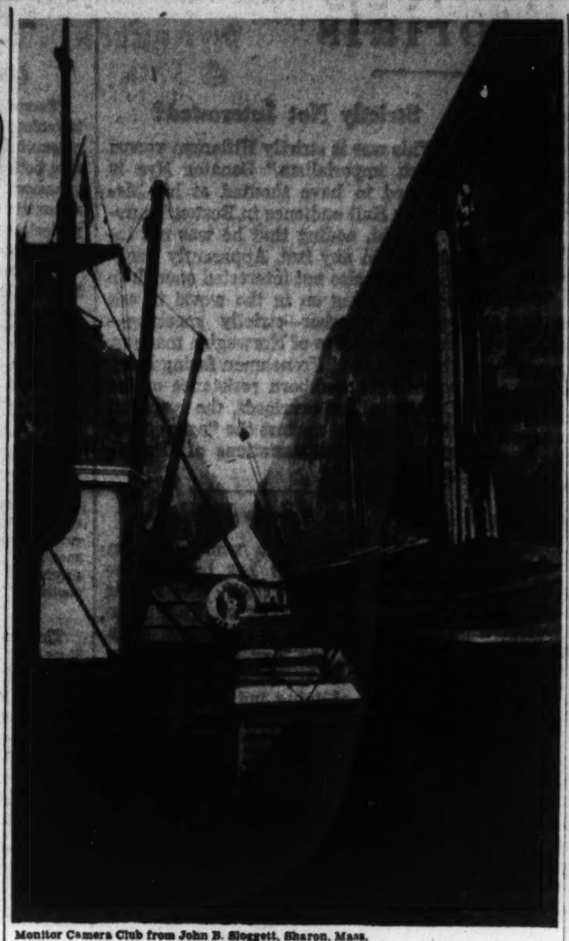
If the board mistakes its instructions, or if it oversteps its authority, the house has the remedy in its own hands and it is the duty of the corporate body to safeguard the rights of the members.

Yes, we would call such an organization a democratic society. It is like a state—it gets the kind of government that it requires and maintains.

The vital question is not so much how shall it be designated, as how successfully does it perform the purpose for which it was established.

Awana Slaker-James.

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.



Monitor Camera Club from John B. Sloggett, Sharon, Mass.

Canal Started by Nero!

The Corinth Canal, linking the Adriatic to the Aegean Sea, taken from the boat deck of a freighter. The photograph reveals its narrow width before the project to enlarge it had started.

In Lighter Vein

Dubious Asset

He had filed a petition in bankruptcy. The time came for him to be examined as to whether he should be declared a bankrupt. He rattled off a long list of liabilities and then he was asked what if any has assets were.

"The only asset I can name," he announced, "is that I'm in my seventh week in a national puzzle contest."

Modest Bridegroom

The mother and daughter were very busy with the plans for the wedding when the bridegroom-to-be called. He watched the preparations rather impatiently a while, until his future wife noticed his look of annoyance.

"Darling, we have such a lot to do," she soothed, "and if we want to make our wedding a big success we mustn't forget the most insignificant detail!"

"Oh, don't worry about that," murmured the young man. "I'll be there all right."—Exchange.

Swiss Hospitality

Geneva, Switzerland

Last year, because of the serious international situation, the usual festivities attending the end of the school year were omitted, but this year, in which Switzerland is celebrating her 500th birthday, these fetes, so dear to the hearts of the young people, were restored. Thousands of youngsters, clad in their gayest attire and led by several local bands, marched through the town to their designated place of meeting. At this point outdoor games and refreshments were awaiting them.

The little "shut-ins" were not forgotten either. The state and school authorities were also mindful of the "strangers within their gates," for in the children's hospital were several little refugees, invited to spend a summer holiday in this beautiful country. They were innocent war-victims who require a preliminary period of recuperation before taking up their abode with the families waiting to receive them. Each of these little ones was made to feel that he or she "belonged," and was given a bag of sweets and a toy. A simple gesture, a kindly act, that of remembering the "stranger within thy gate," but the joy it must have brought to those storm-tossed little ones will surely remain as a shining light throughout the years to come.

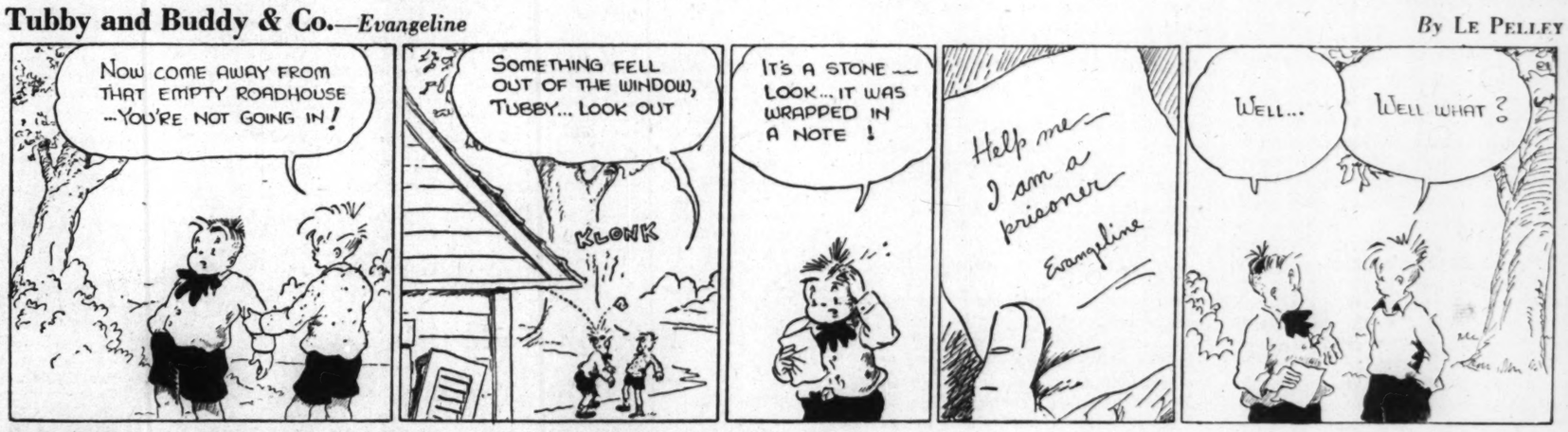
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Palmyra and Johnstown Islands in the Mid-Pacific.
2. The German controlled Parisian newspaper.
3. It is on Cottonwood Creek, California; built in 1930, for water supply.
4. Near Macon, Georgia; one of the finest examples of Indian mounds in the southeast.
5. A name given to the theatrical section of Broadway in New York City.
6. The New York Yankees, on September 4th.
7. A foot bridge, because of its architecture composed almost entirely of steps, at the Summer Palace, Peking, China.
8. North Carolina; 6,663 feet.
9. Tennessee, in 1827, and Texas, in 1859.
10. A famous vantage point giving a fine view of the Grand Canyon in Arizona.

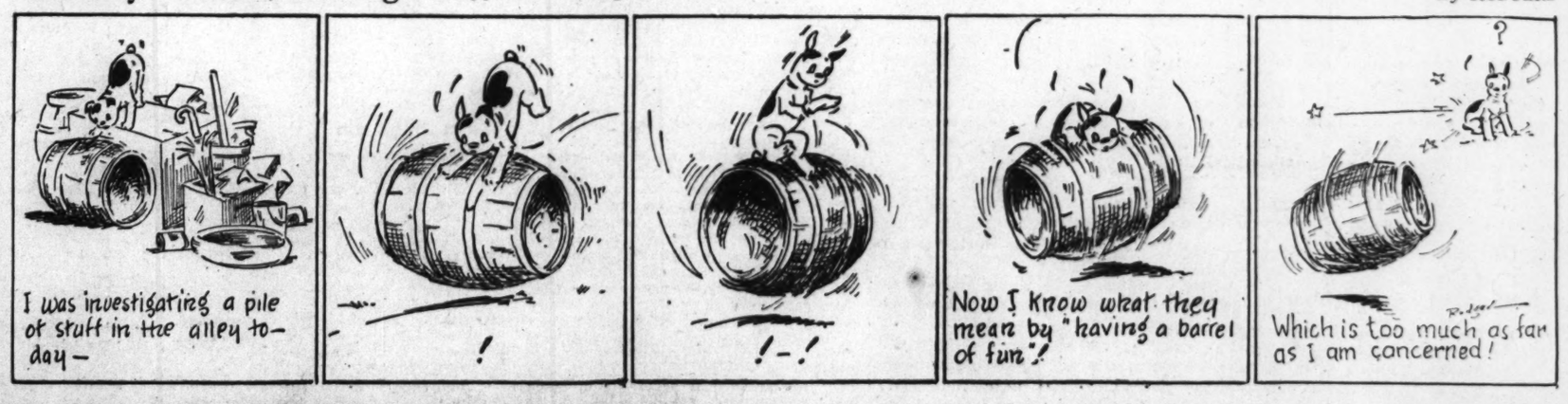
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Evangeline*

By Le Pelley


NOW COME AWAY FROM THAT EMPTY ROADHOUSE --YOU'RE NOT GOING IN!
SOMETHING FELL OUT OF THE WINDOW, TUBBY... LOOK OUT
KLONK
IT'S A STONE — LOOK... IT WAS WRAPPED IN A NOTE!
Help me— I am a prisoner Evangeline
WELL...
WELL WHAT?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Suppose You Might Call It That*

By Rodgers


I was investigating a pile of stuff in the alley today—
!
!-!
Now I know what they mean by "having a barrel of fun"!
?
Which is too much as far as I am concerned!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Words and Music*

By The Hagers

"I BROUGHT MY AUNTS FROM KOKOMO; THEY WANT TO HEAR US PLAY," SAID JOE.
SAID ONE, "NOW WE'LL SIT HERE AND KNIT, AND YOU WON'T BOTHER US ONE BIT."
WE KNEW WHAT WE WERE UP AGAINST ONE MINUTE AFTER WE COMMENCED.
AND, SINCE WE RATED NO ENCORE, WE GAVE JOE'S MAIDEN AUNTS THE FLOOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Organizing Peace

Plans for reconstruction of an ordered world may appear futile amid the anarchy of destruction being wrought by Nazi tanks and bombers. Yet such endeavors as those of the Second Inter-Allied Conference in London cannot be neglected even in the midst of necessary measures to stop the tanks and bombers. Indeed, they hold the hope, not only of organizing peace, but of helping to end the war. For in so far as they offer the captive peoples—including the Germans—a persuasive alternative to Hitler's new disorder they will weaken the morale behind the tanks and bombers.

The indorsement of the Eight Points by ten governments including Russia's is almost as important as the original announcement of this Atlantic Charter by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Not only does it give new emphasis to the unity of free governments; by committing them formally to a peace program, it begins to solve some of the problems a peace conference must face. For instance, Russian indorsement of the "no-aggrandizement" feature in Point One gives hope to the Baltic countries that Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian independence will be recognized. It was largely Moscow's refusal to do that which prevented an Anglo-Russian alliance in the summer of 1939 which might have staved off the war.

It would be a mistake to exaggerate the effects of this indorsement. Like so many other peace plans it must depend on how and when the war is won. Yet this Russian action might even now encourage Finland to relax its war efforts. It would give Britain and all the democracies a firm legal base for supporting Finland's pre-war boundaries.

The Eden plan for a food pool and for concerting measures now to relieve and rehabilitate Europe as soon as the war is over is also of more than theoretical value. All who think about the condition created by the war recognize that effective compassion, feeding the hungry and healing hate, may do more to win the peace than any political or economic regulations. The very prospect of it may help to break the Nazi grip.

Another highly useful part of the conference was the discussion of the Eight Points, which carried them one step farther toward practical application. It disclosed some of the sacrifices which will have to be made by various countries. Public thought should be prepared for those sacrifices—so slight compared with the sacrifices of war. Attention was particularly directed to the necessity for making Point Four—providing for universal access to the trade and raw materials of the world—really mean freedom of trade.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, E. N. van Kleffens, very courageously and properly pointed out that Britain and the United States could make the qualifying clause "with due respect for their existing obligations" an escape clause which would largely destroy Point Four. He meant that if Britain retained "empire preference" and the United States continued to use "sanitary regulations" to bar imports, much of the economic war which fostered the present military struggle would go on. Nothing in the discussion of peace is more imperative than to understand that a sincere effort must be made to establish a freedom of trade which will enable all countries to obtain raw materials and other economic essentials of a decent national existence.

Without that, freedom becomes a mockery and peace an invitation to new attempts to live by conquest.

It Pays to Be Neighborly

Many rural areas are heartening examples of a practical, good-neighbor policy this season. Labor is both scarce and expensive. Many workers have gone into defense industries. Farmers in a neighborhood often band together to harvest their crops. The emergency is proving economic values of group activity hitherto little considered. A dozen farmers may buy a machine together, pay one of their number to run it, and harvest their crops at less cost than under previous methods. The good-neighbor policy is in force across the whole continent. Soldiers on leave have volunteered, the National Youth Administration, the CCC, and the schools are co-operating to reap grain or pick fruit.

What works with individuals will also work with nations. When all are willing to live by the Golden Rule, a good-neighbor policy will be the law of all mankind.

Strictly Not Interested?

"This war is strictly Hitlerism versus British imperialism," Senator Nye is reported to have shouted at his Mechanics Hall audience in Boston Thursday night, adding that he was not interested in any ism. Apparently Senator Nye is also not interested enough in what is going on in the world to ask himself whether—strictly speaking—the self-sacrifice of Norwegian martyrs, the courage of Frenchmen facing firing squads, the stubborn resistance of the Dutch to Nazi overlords, the revolt of the Yugoslavs against the "new order" are merely manifestations of "British imperialism."

When Prices Pinch

Ask the housewife who has been buying overalls for her husband or sausage for his breakfast. She knows prices have been going up. They have been going up for a long time, on a lot of things, but now they are going up faster.

The cost-of-living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is 5 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year, and food prices have risen 12 per cent since last year. This is the start of a tornado unless the spiral is checked.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives has heard testimony in favor of the Bernard Baruch plan for freezing all prices, in favor of Leon Henderson's program of holding down key prices, and has also heard protests against these efforts as applied to agricultural prices. The Baruch plan, while probably ideal, would be very difficult to administer. The Henderson plan, or probably any other, would have to depend for its success on being accompanied by fiscal measures to draw off or impound excess civilian purchasing power during the emergency.

It is evident, too, that any program of price control must apply to all major classes of income and profits if it is to convince the public of its fairness.

Secretary Morgenthau has recommended the taxing away of most business profits above 6 per cent. If these are held to some reasonable level, then wages should be kept at something like their present relation to living costs by means of agreements if not by law. And farm groups should not complain if stored-up supplies of foodstuffs are released to keep prices from going above the parity levels already established by agricultural interests.

The Federal Reserve Board has taken one action to help restrain inflation by tightening up bank credit through its order to member banks to increase their reserves to the statutory limit on November 1. Thus the situation is not one to be handled by price legislation alone; but the legislation is vitally important.

Tolerance Needed

Few acts of intolerance against foreign-born residents of the United States have been recorded since the outbreak of World War II. In view of the high feeling that prevailed against natives of so-called "enemy countries" in the 1917-1918 period, this state of affairs is welcome.

It may be pointed out in some quarters that the United States is not yet formally a participant in the present struggle. Yet American sympathies are well placed on the side of the Allies and the harsh measures in the name of Naziism do little to dull American feelings against the oppressors of Europe.

In a recent report by C. C. Van Vechten, chief of the institutional section of the Bureau of the Census, which appeared in an issue of Northwestern University's "Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology," a strong appeal was made for tolerance during this period of stress.

Pointing out that the foreign-born are essentially more law-abiding than the natives, despite popular misconception, Mr. Van Vechten said that the national emergency should not lead the public to suspect foreigners of "plotting to blow up the local power plant," adding:

> The thoughtless American who indulges in epithets derogatory to foreign-born persons is endangering our security by alienating the loyalties of the majority who want nothing more than to be accepted as the good Americans they are.

Now, more than ever before, the "melting pot of the world" needs to demonstrate that all peoples can live together in understanding.

The Lady Next Door says there's this much about a drought: It keeps down the grass and furnishes many more excuses for golf and tennis.

The Bookshelf

Guide to Peace Making

"Terrorization . . . tyranny . . . totalitarianism . . . these were their methods of preserving internal order. And in their foreign policy they relied on war without rules, ephemeral victories, confiscations, unilateral annexations, oppressive treaties, despotic protectorates, . . . counterfeit republics . . . artificial monarchies."

This sounds like a passage from some history that will be written after the Nazi terror has subsided. It could be a portrait of Europe under the Axis—even to the spurious republics and ersatz monarchies. The Nazi attack on Russia has been accompanied by talk of a Ukrainian republic, and Il Duce has his puppet king for what was once part of Yugoslavia.

So similar is Europe's present plight to that into which Napoleon thrust the Continent that THE RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE, by Guglielmo Ferrero (New York: Putnams. $3.50) seems certain of a place in "required reading" for tomorrow's peacemakers, though it is a history of the achievements of the Congress of Vienna, and an appreciative study of Talleyrand's aims and methods.

* * *

The problem of Europe's deliverers, when they had at last broken the power of Napoleon, was to find a government for France with which they could make peace. This government must have a sufficient following among the French people. It must be at once acceptable to them and able if necessary to impose its will against powerful opposition within the country. Louis XVIII became the instrument of reconstruction, because he symbolized what Professor Ferrero calls "legitimacy" of government. The author's conception of legitimacy is broader than that of mere heredity, and deserves study before it is accepted or rejected as a key of reconstruction.

Because Europe, after Napoleon, was in just such a state as it promises to be after Hitler, this volume holds more than a hint for the future. In Talleyrand's Memoir, which Professor Ferrero lucidly expounds, the hope and basis for an international community is as well stated as anywhere in the writings of today's planners of peace.

To find a "legitimate" government for Germany may be harder for the peacemakers after this war than it was in the days of Talleyrand. Though the German people showed—when they went on strike against the threat of a military usurpation of power just as the Weimar Republic was coming into being—that they had hope in democracy, it is rather unlikely that the Allies' experiment of 1918 will be tried again in quite the same way. It would seem unlikely that the House of Hohenzollern would be recalled to do the job of a Louis XVIII.

* * *

Professor Ferrero's recommendations stop short of answering this problem. But they insist that the right of political opposition should be "the safeguard of Western civilization," and regard this opposition as tolerable and safe only for governments whose "legitimacy" insures their position.

A confederation of such governments, whether monarchical and aristocratic or republican and democratic, corporative or soviet, is Professor Ferrero's best hope for setting up and maintaining a new balance of power in Europe. He is working perhaps more within the bounds of probability than some who urge more radical solutions.

It may be possible to build a brighter and newer world tomorrow. It may be advisable to aim at rebuilding with the best of tried materials. To the reader of either view, Professor Ferrero's latest book offers a profound and stimulating experience, marred only by unnecessary details of revelry and debauchery during the Congress of Vienna.

C. W. M.

Needed at All Times

Lupe Makes a V for Victory

"Señora," suggested my little Mexican maid coming out on the shady porch, "While I shell these so fresh black-eyed peas, perhaps I also tell you how I help win war."

"Very well," I acquiesced, putting aside my book.

"You very much wonder how I do it?" prompted Lupe.

"Yes, indeed," I answered, summoning more enthusiasm, "but I shall not be surprised."

"Well," commenced Lupe, "Señor Smeeth who own pecan factory where my padre work have Engleesh boy for stay while war booms with bombs. He tell my padre that thees boy are lonely; so I go by beeg house on hill and see boy under tree in yard reading book. I go very slowly, and final when boy do not look up although he are not far from fence, I say, 'Can you tell me where is Huisache Avenue?' He say, 'Sorry, but I am not fameelia with your streets.' Then I say, 'Perhaps you know where Peeccadeelly is?' Then, Señora, he smile like sudden shine of sun on blue violets, and he say, 'I jolly well do.'

"Then I see he have Spanish book, and I say, 'You want to speak the Spanish?' and he say, 'My new guardians are take me on veesit to Mexico and I do not want to be the dunce.' 'Then I geeve you Spanish lesson,' I say, 'First, mouth must not be steef, tongue and lips must move in tune with words so "r's" will ripple like water over smooth pebbles in brook and "l's" will seeng like mocking bird in huisache tree.' 'What tree?' he ask.

"'Next, besides keep the tongue in tune,' I say, 'words must get the politeness. In Spanish the tongue are not say "what?" but *¿Quiere Vd. hacerme el favor de repetir?* (Will you do me the favor to repeat?) After that, all you have to do is learn Spanish words and then you will speak like Señor General Lorenzo de Zavala himself.'

"'But the grammar?' he say.

"'The grammar,' I say, 'she are take care of himself when she are get between words. All you have to do is learn the Spanish smile to go with words, then pronto! you will get all you want in spites of grammar.'

* * *

"That night I call Ramon to fence and say, 'The Engleesh boy on hill are lonely, perhaps we theenk up cheerio for heem, no?'

"'No,' Ramon say with lips tight. Then with slant in eyes he ask, 'How old is thees boy? Have you make the smile for him?'

"Then, Señora, I see that I cannot have the fun of make Ramon fall in the jealousy and help win the war, too, so I say with sigh, 'What do I care about heem and hees age? I only theenk it be nice if you and I together theenk up a surprise.'

"Then Ramon smile—also very like sun, but on brown leaves instead of blue violets—and he say, 'The class president want peecneec before first norther she are come, so perhaps we ask Señor Smeeth to let us have one on hees lawn for surprise Engleesh boy, and maybe also take him presents; but if we have peecneec, partners are same as always.'

"So, Señora, we are have V party for Victory and I am knit tie with blue V in heem for English boy, Ramon are take Victrola record for dance the tango on porch, and all in class (which have three other Engleesh boys besides many Americans) are look in deectionary for other 'V's.'

* * *

"Thees is how we help win war. We make one Engleesh boy cheerio and that make two parents and four grandparents more cheerio and no telling what they then do for win war *muy pronto*. So, Señora, maybe you also like to help win war by make verse full of jolly words to go with my V present."

"The V party is a fine idea," I answered, "I shall write a verse full of vim, vigor, and vitality to help win a vital victory. Perhaps we can find a bill in my purse with a V on it that will help buy refreshments."

"Oh, Señora," exclaimed Lupe, "always your tongue have the tune and politeness of Spanish, now you only have to learn the words and the smile to go with them. When the war is over and Victory she are come, I teach you."

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Mirror of World Opinion

Once to Every Man and Nation . . .

LONDON

These words are not addressed to those Americans who realize what is happening over here. They are addressed to those Americans who are seriously perturbed because they cannot decide whether their country—our country—should go to war or not.

You—honest and loyal Americans—are in a sore dilemma. . . . We Americans in England say to you this. The European democracies . . . are passing through a trial by fire, which is burning away the false economic superstructures of the last decades. But the conflagration is getting out of hand.

The American democracy aggravated Europe's problems in many ways, and so far has paid no commensurate price. The price that six of the European democracies are now paying is political slavery; the seventh democracy, England, is fighting with her back to the wall. We say to you that the vast majority of English men and women will die rather than let Hitler enslave them.

This is not a time to mince words. If England perishes, the American way of life will be attacked. If you don't believe this, look at what is happening in South America, and think out the results to the United States should the Atlantic become a Nazi ocean. What each person thinks and does helps one side or the other; neutrality is impossible. It is not a question of all black or all white; it is a question of preponderance of one way of life over another.

Will you assume the responsibility of being—which you are—the greatest free people in the world? To assume responsibility means thinking in terms of duties instead of rights—duties toward the rest of the world as well as toward America.

Do you value your way of government and freedom as individuals enough to defend them? Defense requires sacrifice; it means abandoning security, comfort, and the pursuits of happiness.

We Americans in England are living through the fiery trial. We are learning the lesson it is teaching, and we pray that our fellow citizens at home will not have to learn in this way. We are learning what the Wave of the Future is and is not. It is not pluto-democracy; it is not imperialism; it is not a New Order under one master race. IT IS Democracy in Action.

> "Once to every man and nation
> Comes the moment to decide. . . ."

Americans—are you still undecided, or are you going to ACT before it is too late?—*News From the Outpost*, published by Americans in London.

"Thou Shalt Be With Me . . ."

Strange things go on in this sorry world—and where will you find one stranger than a chapel built by thieves within a prison, and given the name of a thief?

. . . Few things could be more reverent than the dedication at Clinton prison, Dannemora, N. Y., of the Chapel of the Good Thief. . . .

To men confined in Dannemora, his story means something that it is not likely to mean to the rest of us. We have, perhaps, forgotten Luke's moving incident of the crucifixion:

> And one of the malefactors which were hanged railed on him, saying, If thou be Christ, save thyself and us.
>
> But the other answering rebuked him, saying, Dost thou not fear God, seeing thou art in the same condemnation?
>
> And we indeed justly; for we receive the due of our deeds: but this man hath done nothing amiss.
>
> And he said unto Jesus, Lord, remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom.
>
> And Jesus said unto him, Verily, I say unto thee, Today shalt thou be with me in paradise.

That is the story the convicts in Dannemora remembered when they, with their own hands, raised the first chapel of its kind . . . with stones taken from an old cell block.

That is a story all America ought to hear, a story that shouts that in all America there is no man so abased, no man so fallen, that he may not still labor for something outside himself, may not still build something greater than he.—*Los Angeles Daily News.*

The Wide Horizon

On Emotional Neutrality

By Anthony Balasy

Former Hungarian Chargé d'affaires in Washington and London

On a warm afternoon in October, 1940, when Mr. Göring was frantically indulging in his costly and futile effort to break England's morale by causing havoc from the air, I sat in London's Hyde Park, and skimming an American publication, got a sudden uplift by what I was reading. The article I happened to hit on reproduced various inspiring replies given by naturalized American citizens to the question: Why have you come to the United States?

One man said he came to America in the hope of finding an opportunity to develop more fully as a human being; he thought that European society and its implications were weighing too heavily upon the individual who looked for independence and a democratic mode of life. Another was of the opinion that there is more hope of liberty, democracy and social progress being preserved and furthered in the United States than in any other country. And so forth.

With Hitler's growing shadow on the continent of Europe, the gust of fresh air in these statements brought home the fact that tyranny cannot put out all the lights of freedom.

* * *

Such thoughts must inevitably lead to a fuller understanding of the present struggle; in other words, minor fanaticisms and chauvinistic bickerings recede from the foreground of interest and individual lives can be related to considerations of higher synthesis. The citizen—or in Europe's less advanced terminology, the subject—becomes a citizen of the world; he is conscious of possessing some innate rights which are over and above any interference by the State.

So far so good. But where does he really stand? What about his own political allegiance? Should he refuse submission to such allegiance?

Admittedly questions difficult to answer. The right approach, I think, and maybe the only possible one, is to view the present struggle in its world terms, to realize that we are up against a revolution affecting all aspects of human life, to understand that twilight zones of convenient neutrality do not exist any longer. Starting from such premises, we reduce the problem to its naked essentials and at the same time put our thoughts on a plane where indefensible fragmentation—political and economic—cannot survive.

My plea, therefore, is: Let us divest ourselves of whatever emotional neutrality may linger in our breasts, for it may invite passivity of action, which as things are today might lead to collective suicide.

* * *

As regards the question of politico-national allegiance, we have witnessed since September, 1939, a series of remarkable individual and group behaviors which were lacking during the years 1914-1938 and, therefore, by this very contrast a fundamental difference is revealed between the underlying sources of World Conflict I and World Conflict II.

None of the countries that entered the war in August, 1914, was ruled by a clique of outlaws that could in any way be compared to the Nazi party; none of the governments then in power had so despicable a record of national and international lawlessness as the regime headed by Mr. Hitler; none of those governments had adopted dictatorship as a national policy with the avowed object of harnessing all energies for the preparation of war.

There may have existed governments in exile during the war of 1914-1918 but their *raison d'être* was the achievement of some nationalistic aspiration, commonly called in those faraway days self-determination of peoples. On the other hand, the phenomenon we are witnessing today seems to revert to the universalist outlook on life as it was practiced before the advent of nineteenth-century nationalism. It matters little whether this fact be due to the slow but relentless advance of democratic convictions the world over, or whether its root lies in the progressive abolition of distance with its manifold implications on human life. The result is an increasing consciousness of man's common destiny on a super-national plane coupled with the desire to preserve and intensify that democratic way of life which will never tolerate the wholesale manufacture of standardized automatons.

Hitler calls his war a totalitarian war, by which he must mean that his weapons include guns as well as propaganda, and his aims the goods as well as the souls of his victims. His war was called a civil war against the international community; if this be true, the international community cannot escape the obligation to react unitedly. Peace is indivisible and so is democracy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months . . . $6.00 — One month . . . $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.